

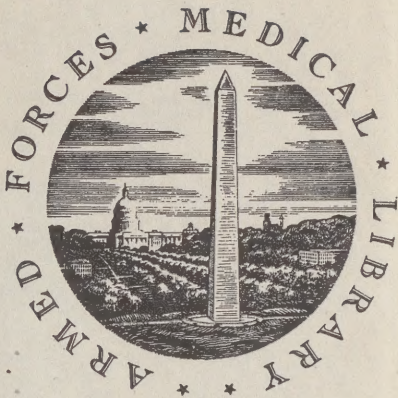
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WYETH'S HAND-BOOK
OF
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
REFERENCE.

A HAND-BOOK
OF
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
REFERENCE.

BY

✓
JOHN A. WYETH, M.D.,
~~W.~~

MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, MEMBER OF THE
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MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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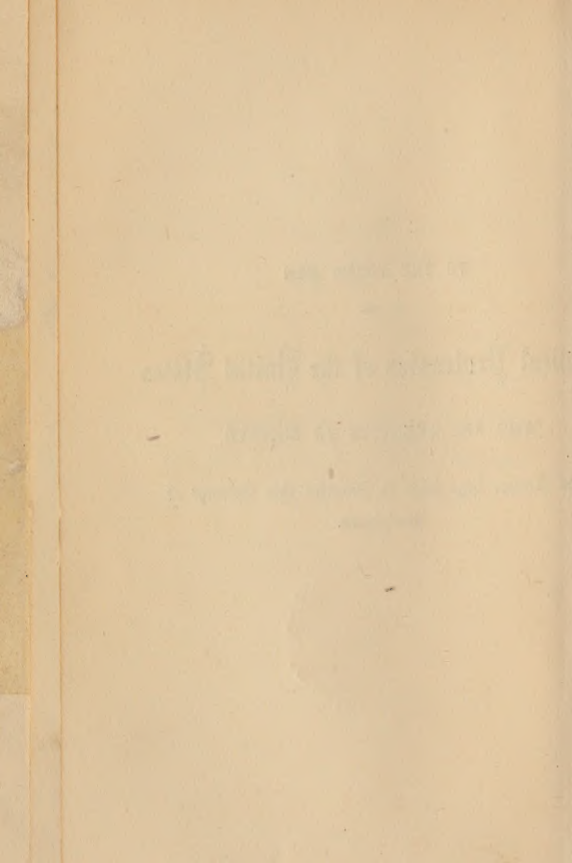
TO THE YOUNG MEN

OF THE

Medical Profession of the United States

WHO ARE AMBITIOUS TO SUCCEED,

The Author begs leave to Inscribe this Attempt at
Usefulness.



P R E F A C E.

BEYOND the manner of condensation of important facts for convenient medical and surgical reference, the author of this little work lays no claim to originality.

For the chapter on poisons, he is indebted to a valuable work by Dr. J. W. Howe, entitled, *Emergencies and how to treat them*; and to Dr. C. W. Wright, late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Louisville.

The remarks on surgery are almost wholly taken from Gray, Erichsen, and Hamilton; and the medical facts are from Flint's *Practice of Medicine*.

The urinary tests are from the *Examination of Urine*, by Professor A. Flint, Jr.

Besides recipes gathered from lectures extending through several years, in various medical colleges in the United States, many of the formulæ are taken from the U. S. Dispensatory, Eberle's Therapeutics, Ellis's Formulary, and other works of the same class.

The page entitled "Rules to be observed in prescribing Medicines" is from Wythe's Dose-Book.

The author is aware that a series of medical formu-

læ, with the statement that each is recommended, or has proven useful in a given disease, may be deemed suggestive of routinism. Such is not the intention of this work. Out of the numerous formulæ given as useful in any disease, the intelligent physician must see that it is left to his own scientific discrimination to determine which one may be indicated in the disease he is treating, and at what particular stage of that malady the remedy is applicable.

While this "Hand-Book of Reference" is intended, mainly, to assist the young practitioner in his labors, the author believes that it contains many facts that will prove useful to older members of the profession, especially those living more remote from the great centres, where new ideas are earliest promulgated and first put in practice.

187 Lexington Avenue,
New-York, October 1, 1873.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Apothecaries' Weight—Wine Measure—Domestic Measure—French Metrical Weights compared with Avoirdupois and Apothecary Weights—Rules to be observed in prescribing Medicines—Frequency of the Heart's Action—Normal Temperature of Body—Table of Abbreviations—A Tabular View of the Doses of the Principal Articles of the Materia Medica. 13-37

CHAPTER II.

TOXICOLOGY.—Poisons, Antidotes, and Treatment.

Narcotics.—Opium—Belladonna—Hemlock—Hyoscyamus—Aconite—Tobacco—Digitalis—Stramonium—Lobelia—Mushrooms—Yew-Trees—Camphor—Alcohol—Chloroform—Ether—Chloral—Hydrocyanic Acid—Woorara—Calabar Bean—Upas-Tree—Nux Vomica.

Irritant Poisons.—Cantharides—Oil of Savine—Croton Oil—Colchicum—Veratria—Hellebore, etc.

Metallic Poisons.—Arsenic—Corrosive Sublimate—Copper—Lead—Tartarized Antimony—Zinc—Nitrate of Silver—Phosphorus—Salts of Baryta.

Corrosive Acids.—Oxalic Acid—Sulphuric Acid—Nitric Acid—Muriatic Acid—Carbolic Acid.

Corrosive Alkalies.—Carbonate of Potassa—Caustic Potash—Nitrate of Potassa—Salts of Soda—Ammonia.

A Synopsis of Poisons and Antidotes.

38-62

CHAPTER III.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES. — Arteria Innominata—Common Carotid—External Carotid—Superior Thyroid—Lingual—Temporal—Facial—Internal Maxillary—Internal Carotid—Subclavian—Axillary—Brachial—Radial—Ulnar—Common Iliac—Internal Iliac—External Iliac—Femoral—Popliteal—Anterior Tibial—Dorsalis Pedis—Posterior Tibial.

Hemorrhage. — Arterial Hemorrhage — Epistaxis — Pulmonary Hemorrhage—Hemorrhage from the Stomach.

Drowning — Laryngotomy — Tracheotomy — Sunstroke — Lightning — Epilepsy—Apoplexy—Venesection—Burns and Scalds—Snake-bites — Hydrophobia — Post-mortem Wounds. 63-86

CHAPTER IV.

Hernia.—Inguinal—Femoral.

Dislocations.—Lower Jaw—Shoulder-Joint—Elbow-Joint — Wrist — Hip-Joint — Patella — Knee-Joint — Ankle.

Urinary Tests.—Properties and Composition of the Normal Urine—Albumen—Sugar—Bile—Urea—Chlorine—Phosphoric Acid.

A Summary of the differential Characters of Variola, Scarlatina, Rubeola, and Roscola. 87-104

CHAPTER V.

Alteratives—Antacids—Antemetics — Anthelmintics — Antilithics—Antispasmodics. 105-145

CHAPTER VI.

Astringents—Cathartics — Diaphoretics — Diuretics — Dietetic Preparations—Emetics—Emmenagogues—Expectorants. 146-189

CHAPTER VII.

External Applications — Escharotics—Blisters—Inhalations—Narcotics—Liniments—Lotions—Gargles—Ointments. 190-234

CHAPTER VIII.

Poultices—Rubefacients — Sedatives—Stimulants—Tonics—Collyria—Injections for the Ear—Nasal Injections—Urethral Injections—Vaginal Injections—Enemata. 235-268

INDEX, 269-279

CHAPTER I.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
℔ 1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
	℥ 1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		ʒ 1	= 3	= 60
			ʒ 1	= 20

APOTHECARIES' OR WINE MEASURE.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluid ounces.	Fluid drachms.	Minims.
Cong. 1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
	O. 1	= 16	= 128	= 7680
		f℥ 1	= 8	= 480
			f℥ 1	= ℥ 60

The drop of water is about equal to a minim, 60 drops being equal to a fluid drachm. It is important to bear in mind that this is by no means the case with other fluids; for example, a minim of the tinctures being about equal to two drops, or 120 drops to the fluid drachm.

DOMESTIC MEASURE.

A tea-cupful is considered equal to 4 fluid ounces.
 A wine-glassful " " 2 "
 A table-spoonful " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 A tea-spoonful " " 1 fluid drachm.

A TABLE OF THE NEW FRENCH METRICAL WEIGHTS
 COMPARED WITH AVOIRDUPOIS AND APOTHECARY
 WEIGHTS.

NAMES.	Equivalent in Grammes.	Equivalent in Grains.	Equivalent in Avoirdupois Weight.			Equivalent in Apothecaries' Weight.			
			lb.	oz.	gr.	lb.	℥	ʒ	gr.
Milligramme.....	.001	.0154							.1
Centigramme.....	.01	.1543							1.5
Decigramme.....	.1	1.5434							15.4
Gramme.....	1.	15.4340							154.
Decagramme.....	10.	154.3402		0 1	45.			2	34.
Hectogramme.....	100.	1543.4023		3 1	12.152		3	1	43.
Kilogramme.....	1000.	15434.0234	2	3 1	12.173	2	8	1	54.
Myriagramme.....	10000.	154340.2344	22	0 3	12.	26	9	4	20.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PRESCRIBING MEDICINES.

In prescribing, the following circumstances should always be kept in view: Age, Sex, Temperament, Habit, Climate, and Idiosyncrasy.

AGE.—For an adult, suppose the dose to be ONE, or 1 drachm.

Under 1 year	will require only 1-12th,	or 5 grains.
" 2 years	" " " 1-8th,	" $7\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 3	" " " 1-6th,	" 10 "
" 4	" " " 1-4th,	" 15 "
" 7	" " " 1-3d,	" 1 scruple.
" 14	" " " 1-2,	" $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
" 20	" " " 2-3ds,	" 2 scruples.

Above 21 years the full dose, one drachm.

Above 65 years the inverse gradation of the above.

Opiates affect children more powerfully than adults, but children bear larger doses of calomel than adults.

SEX.—Women require smaller doses than men; they are more rapidly affected by purgatives than men, and the condition of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

TEMPERAMENT.—Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic; consequently the former require smaller doses.

HABITS.—The knowledge of habits is essential. Persons in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics require larger doses to affect them when laboring under disease, while those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives are more easily affected by these remedies. Persons, however, who have habituated themselves to the use of opium, do not require larger doses than usual of other narcotics.

CLIMATE.—Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and winter and in different climates. Narcotics act more powerfully in hot than in cold climates, hence smaller doses are required in the former. The reverse is the case with regard to calomel.

IDIOSYNCRASY.—The least active remedies act very violently in some individuals. In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between doses that the next may be taken before the effect of the last has entirely subsided. It should be kept in mind that some medicines, such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, etc., are apt to accumulate in the system. The action of digitalis, elaterium, and some other remedies continue long after their administration, and therefore much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect by a repetition of them even in diminished doses. Aloes and castor oil acquire activity by continued use, so that the dose requires to be diminished.

FREQUENCY OF THE HEART'S ACTION.

The number of pulsations per minute in the male will average about seventy.

In the female about eighty per minute.

It is said that the pulse of Napoleon I. was only forty per minute.

Sir William Congreve's pulse was one hundred and twenty-eight.

The normal temperature of the body is ninety eight degrees, (Fahrenheit.)

A TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS.	LATIN WORD.	ENGLISH WORD.
āā.	Ana.*	Of each.
Ad saturand.	Ad saturandum.	Until saturated.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum.	At pleasure.
Aq. tepid.	Aqua tepida.	Tepid water.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens.	Hot water.
C.	Congius.	A gallon.
Chart.	Chartula.	A small paper.
Coch.	Cochleare.	A spoonful.
Coch. mag.	Cochleare magnum.	A table-spoonful.
Coch. parv.	Cochleare parvum.	A tea-spoonful.
Colent.	Colentur.	Let them be strained.
Collyr.	Collyrium.	An eye-water.
Contus.	Contusus.	Bruised or broken.
F. vel Ft.	Fiat vel fiant.	Let there be made.
Fol.	Folium vel folia.	A leaf or leaves.
Garg.	Gargarysma.	A gargle.
Gr.	Granum vel grana.	A grain or grains.
Gtt.	Gutta vel guttæ.	A drop or drops.
Haust.	Haustus.	A draught.
Infus.	Infusum.	An infusion.
M.	Misce.	Mix.
Mass.	Massa.	A mass.
Mist.	Mistura.	A mixture.
O.	Octarius.	A pint.
Pil.	Pilula vel pilulæ.	A pill or pills.
Pulv.	Pulvis vel pulveres.	A powder or powders.
Q. S.	Quantum sufficit.	A sufficient quantity.
R.	Recipe.	Take.
Rad.	Radix.	A root.
S.	Signa.	Write.
Ss.	Semis.	The half.
Tinct.	Tinctura.	A tincture.

* Not properly a Latin word, but a Greek preposition.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE

DOSES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

(AFTER ELLIS.)

Latin.	English.	Dose.
Absinthium.	Wormwood.	℥j. to ij.
Acetum.	Vinegar.	f 3 j. to iv.
Acidum Arseniosum.	Arsenious Acid.	gr. 1-60 to 1-20.
“ Benzoicum.	Benzoic “	gr. x. to xx.
“ Boracicum.	Boracic “	gr. v. to x.
“ Gallicum.	Gallie “	gr. iij. to x.
“ Hydrocyanicum Dilutum.	Dilute Prussic Acid.	gtt. j. to iij.
“ Muraticum.	“ Muriatric “	gtt. xx.
“ Nitricum.	“ Nitric “	gtt. x to xx.
“ Nitro-Muraticum.	Nitro-Muriatic “	gtt. iij. to v.
“ Phosphoricum Glaciale.	Glacial Phosphoric Acid.	gr. j. to ij.
“ Dilutum.	Dilute “	gtt. xv. to xxx.
“ Sulphuricum.	“ Sulphuric “	gtt. x. to xx.
“ Aromaticum.	Aromatic “	gtt. x. to xx.
“ Tannicum.	Tannic Acid.	gr. ij. to vj.

Acidum Tartaricum.	Tartaric Acid.	gr. xx. to 3 ss.
Aconiti Folium.	Aconite Leaves.	gr. j. to ij.
“ Extractum Alcoholicum.	Alcoholic Extract of Aconite.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
“ Folii Tinctura.	Tincture of Aconite Leaves.	gtt. x. to xx.
“ Radicis.	“ Root.	gtt. ij. to v.
Æther.	Ether.	f 3 ss. to j.
Ætheris Spiritus Compositus.	Hoffmann's Anodyne.	f 3 j.
“ Nitrosi.	Sweet Spirit of Nitre.	f 3 ss. to j.
Allium.	Garlic.	3 ss. to j.
Allii Succus.	“ Juice.	f 3 ss.
“ Syrupus.	Syrup of Garlic.	f 3 j. to ij.
Aloe.	Aloes.	gr. iij. to x.
“ et Canella.	Powdered Aloes and Canella.	gr. v. to xx.
Aloes Tinctura.	Tincture of Aloes.	f 3 ss.
“ Vinum.	Wine of Aloes.	f 3 j. to f 3 ss.
Alumen, (expectorant.)	Alum.	gr. iij. to x.
“ (emetic.)	“	3 j. to ij.
“ Exsiccatum.	Dried Alum.	gr. v. to x.
Ammoniae Acetatis Liquor.	Solution of the Acetate of Ammonia.	f 3 ss. to j.
“ Carbonas.	Carbonate of Ammonia.	gr. v. to x.
“ Phosphas.	Phosphate “	gr. x. to xx.
“ Murias.	Muriate “	gr. v. to xv.
“ Spiritus Aromaticus.	Aromatic Spirit of “	gtt. xx. to xxx.

Ammoniacum.	Ammoniac.	gr. x. to xx.
Ammoniaci Mistura.	“ Mixture.	f 5 ss.
Angustura.	Angustura.	gr. x. to xx.
Angusturæ Infusum.	Infusion of Angustura.	f 5 ij.
Anthemis.	Chamomile.	3 ss. to j.
Anthemidis Infusum.	Infusion of Chamomile.	f 5 j. to ij.
Antimonium Sulphuratum.	Sulphuret of Antimony.	gr. j. to v.
Antimonii Oxidum.	Oxide of Antimony.	gr. iij. to v.
“ Oxysulphuretum.	Kermes Mineral.	gr. ss. to ij.
“ et Potassæ Tartras, (dia-	Tartar Emetic.	gr. 1-12 to 1-6.
“ phoretic.)		
“ et Potassæ Tartras,	Tartar Emetic.	gr. j. to ij.
“ (emetic.)		
“ Vinum.	Wine of Antimony.	gtt. x. to f 3 j.
Antimonialis Pulvis.	Antimonial Powder.	gr. iij. to x.
Argenti Nitras.	Nitrate of Silver.	gr. 4 to 4.
“ Cyanidum.	Cyanuret of “	gr. 1-12.
“ Iodidum.	Iodide of “	gr. 4 to j.
“ Oxidum.	Oxide of “	gr. ss.
Arnica.	Arnica.	gr. v. to xx.
Arnicae Ext. Alcoholicum.	Alcoholic Ext. of Arnica.	gr. ij. to v.
Arsenici Iodidum.	Iodide of Arsenic.	gr. 1-12 to 4.
“ et Hydrargyri Iodidi	Donovan's Solution.	gtt. v. to x.
Liquor.		
[Potassæ Arsenitis Liquor.]	Fowler's Solution, (altera-	gtt. iij. to viij.
	tive.)	

[Potassæ Arsenitis Liquor.] Fowler's Solution, (anti-periodic.)	
Asclepias Tuberosa.	
Assafoetida.	gr. xx. to 3 j.
Assafoetidæ Mistura.	gr. iij. to x.
“ Tinctura.	f 3 ss.
Atropia.	f 3 j.
Atropiæ Sulphas.	gr. 1-100 to 1-60.
Balsanum Peruvianum.	gr. 1-80 to 1-50.
“ Tolutanum.	f 3 ss.
“ Tolutanus Syrupus.	gr. x. to xxx.
“ Tinctura.	f 5 ss.
Barii Chloridi Liquor.	f 3 j.
Belladonnæ Folium.	Solution of Chloride of Barium.
Belladonnæ Extractum.	Leaves of Deadly Night- shade.
“ Aleoholicum.	Extract of Belladonna.
Belladonnæ Tinctura.	Alcoholic Extract of Bella- donna.
Benzoinum.	Tincture of Belladonna.
Benzoini Composita Tinctura.	Benzoin.
Bismuthi Subcarbonas.	Compound Tincture of Benzoin.
“ Subnitras.	Subcarbonate of Bismuth.
Brominium.	Subnitrate of Bromine.

Buchu.	Buchu.
" Extractum Fluidum.	Fluid Extract of Buchu.
" Infusum.	Infusion of "
Cahinea.	Cahinea.
Calamus.	Sweet Flag.
Calcis Liquor.	Solution of Lime.
" Syrupus.	Syrup
Calci Chloridi Liquor.	Solution of Chloride of Calcium.
Calx Chlorinata.	Chlorinated Lime.
[Creta Preparata.]	Prepared Chalk.
[Testa Preparata.]	" Oyster-shell.
Camphora.	Camphor.
Camphoræ Aqua.	" Water.
" Spiritus.	Spirit of Camphor.
Canella.	Canella.
Cannabis Ext. Purificatum.	Pure Ext. of Indian Hemp.
Cannabis Tinctura.	Tincture of "
Cantharis.	Spanish Flies.
Cantharidis Tinctura.	Tincture of Spanish Flies.
Capsicum.	Capsicum.
Capsici Tinctura.	Tincture of Capsicum.
Cardamomum.	Cardamom.
Cardamomi Tinctura.	Tincture of Cardamom.
" "	Compound Tincture of f 3 j.
Composita.	Cardamom.
	gr. xx. to xxx.
	f 3 ss. to j.
	f 5 ij.
	℥ j. to 3 j.
	℥ j. to 5 j.
	f 5 ss. to ij.
	f 5 ss. to ij.
	gtt. xxx. to f 3 j.
	gr. ij. to vj.
	gr. x. to xxx.
	gr. x. to xxx.
	gr. ij. to x.
	f 3 ss.
	gtt. v. to xx.
	gr. x. to xxx.
	gr. 1 to ss.
	gtt. v. to xx.
	gr. j. to ij.
	gtt. ij. to x.
	gr. v. to x.
	gtt. v. to xx.
	gr. x. to xxx.
	f 3 j.
	of f 3 j.

Carum.	Caraway.	gr. xx. to xl.
Caryophyllus.	Cloves.	gr. v. to x.
Caryophylli Oleum.	Oil of Cloves.	gtt. j. to ij.
Cascarilla.	Cascarilla.	gr. xx. to xxx.
Castoreum.	Castor.	gr. x. to xx.
Castorei Tinctura.	Tincture of Castor.	gtt. xx. to l.
Catechu.	Catechu.	gr. x. to xxx.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture of Catechu.	f 3 j. to ij.
Cerevisiæ Fermentum.	Beer Yeast.	f 3 ss. to ij.
Cetrariæ Decoctum.	Iceland Moss Decoction.	f 3 ij.
Chenopodium.	Wormseed.	℥ j. to ij.
Chenopodii Oleum.	Oil of Wormseed.	gtt. v. to x.
Chimaphilæ Decoctum.	Decoction of Pipsissewa.	f 3 ij.
Chloroformum.	Chloroform.	gtt. v. to xxx.
Chondri Decoctum.	Decoction of Irish Moss.	ad libitum.
Cimicifuga.	Black Snakeroot.	℥ j. to 5 j.
Cimicifugæ Extractum Fluidum.	Fluid Extract of Black Snakeroot.	℥ xx. to xl.
Cinchona.	Cinchona.	gr. x. to xx.
Cinchonæ Extractum.	Extract of Cinchona.	gr. x.
“ “ Fluidum.	Fluid Extract of Cinchona.	℥ xx. to f 3 j.
“ “ Tinctura.	Tincture of Cinchona.	f 3 j. to iv.
“ “ Composita.	Compound Tincture Cinchona.	f 3 j. to iv.
“ Flavæ vel Rubræ Decoctum.	Decoction of Yellow or Red Cinchona.	f 3 j. to ij.

Cinchonæ Flavæ vel Rubræ Infusum.	Infusion of Yellow or Red Cinchona.	f 3 j. to ij.
Cinchoniæ Sulphas.	Sulphate of Cinchonia.	gr. ij. to x.
Cinnamomum.	Cinnamon.	gr. x. to xx.
Cinnamomi Aquæ.	Water of Cinnamon.	f 3 ss.
“ Oleum.	Oil of “	gtt. j. to ij.
“ Spiritus.	Spirit of “	gtt. x. to xxx.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture of “	f 3 j. to ij.
Coccus.	Cochineal.	gr. j. to x.
Colchici Radix.	Root of Colchicum.	gr. ij. to vj.
“ Semen.	Seed of “	gr. ij. to vj.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture of “	f 3 ss. to j.
“ Acetum.	Vinegar of “	f 3 ss. to j.
“ Extractum Aceticum.	Acetic Extract of Colchicum.	gr. j.
“ Radicis Vinum.	Wine of Colchicum Root.	gtt. x. to xx.
“ “ Ext. Fluid.	Fluid Extract of Colchicum Root.	℥ij. to v.
“ Seminis Vinum.	Wine of Colchicum Seed.	f 3 j.
“ “ Ext. Fluid.	Fluid Ext. of Colchicum Seed.	℥ij. to vj.
Colocynthis.	Colocynth.	gr. v. to x.
Colocynthisidis Ext. Comp.	Compound Extract of Colocynth.	of gr. iij. to x.
Columba.	Columbo.	gr. x. to xx.
Columbæ Infusum.	Infusion of Columbo.	f 3 ij.

Columbæ Tinctura.	Tincture of Columbo.	f 3 j. to iv.
Conii Folium.	Leaf of Hemlock.	gr. iij.
“ Extractum.	Extract of “	gr. ij.
“ “ Alcoholicum.	Alcoholic Extract of Hemlock.	gr. j. to ij.
Conii Extractum Fluidum.	Fluid Extract of Hemlock.	gtt. v.
Copaiba.	Copaiba.	f 3 j.
Copaibæ Oleum.	Oil of Copaiba.	gtt. x. to xv.
Coptis.	Goldthread.	gr. x. to xxx.
Coriandrum.	Coriander.	℥ j. to 3 j.
Cornus Florida.	Dogwood.	gr. xx. to xxx.
Creasotum.	Creasote.	gtt. j.
Creta Preparata.	Prepared Chalk.	gr. xv. to 3 j.
Crocus.	Saffron.	gr. x. to xx.
Cubeba.	Cubeb.	3 ss. to iij.
Cubebæ Oleoresinæ.	Oleo-resin of Cubeb.	℥ x. to xxx.
“ Oleum.	Oil “ “	gtt. x. to xij.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture “ “	f 3 j.
Cuprum Ammoniatum.	Ammoniated Copper.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ss.
Cupri Sulphas.	Blue Vitriol.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij.
Digitalis.	Foxglove.	gr. j. to iij.
“ Extractum Alcoholicum.	Alcoholic Ext. Foxglove.	gr. ss. to j.
“ Infusum.	Infusion of “	f 3 ij. to iv.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture “ “	gtt. x. to xxx.
Digitalin.	Digitalin.	gr. 1-40.
Donovan's Solution.	Donovan's Solution.	gtt. v. to xx.

Dracontium.	Skunk Cabbage.	gr. x. to xx.
Dulcamara.	Bittersweet.	3 ss. to j.
Dulcamaræ Decoctum.	Decoct. of Bittersweet.	f 3 ij.
Extractum.	Extract of Bittersweet.	gr. v. to x.
“	Fluid Ext. of Bittersweet.	f 3 ss. to j.
“	Elaterium.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Elaterium.	Elaterin.	gr. 1-16.
Elaterin.	Ergot.	gr. xx.
Ergotæ Vinum.	Wine of Ergot.	f 3 j. to f 3 ss.
“ Ext. Fluidum.	Fluid Ext. of Ergot.	f 3 ss.
Ether.	Ether.	f 3 ss. to f 3 j.
Eupatorii Infusum.	Infusion of Thoroughwort.	f 3 ij.
Extractum Cannabis.	Extract of Indian Hemp.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to ss.
Fel Bovinum.	Ox-gall.	gr. v. to x.
Ferri Chloridi Tinctura.	Tinct. of Chloride of Iron.	gtt. x. to xxx.
“ Citras.	Citrate of Iron.	gr. v. to x.
“ et Ammonię Citras.	“ “ Ammonia and Iron.	gr. v.
“	Sulphate of Ammonia and Iron.	gr. v.
“	Tartrate of Ammonia and Iron.	gr. v.
“ et Potassæ Tartras.	Tartrate of Potassa and Iron.	gr. x. to xx.
“ et Quinię Citras.	Citrate of Iron and Qui- nine.	gr. v.

Ferri Ferrocyanidum.	Ferrocyanide of Iron.	gr. iiij. to v.
" Iodidi Syrupus.	Syrup of Iodide of Iron.	gtt. x. to xl.
" Lactas.	Lactate of Iron.	gr. j. to iiij.
" Nitratidis Liquor.	Solution of Nitrate of Iron.	gtt. viij. to x.
" Phosphas.	Phosphate of Iron.	gr. v. to x.
" Pyrophosphas.	Pyrophosphate of Iron.	gr. iiij. to x.
" Subcarbonas.	Subcarbonate " "	gr. x. to 3 ij.
" Carbonatis Pilulæ.	Pills of Carbonate of Iron.	gr. iiij. to v.
" Sulphas Exsiccata.	Dry Sulphate " "	gr. ij. to v.
" Valerianas.	Valeriante " "	gr. j.
" Vinum.	Wine " "	f 3 ss.
Ferrum Ammoniatum.	Ammoniated Iron.	gr. v. to x.
" Redactum.	Powder of Iron.	gr. ij. to v.
Filix Mas.	Male Fern.	3 j. to ij.
Feniculum.	Fennel.	3 j. to 3 ss.
Feniculi Aqua.	Water of Fennel.	f 3 ss.
Fowler's Solution. (See Liquor Potasse Arsenitis.)		
Galla.	Nut Galls.	gr. x. to xx.
Gambogia.	Gamboge.	gr. ij. to iiij.
Gentiana.	Gentian.	gr. x. to xxx.
Gentianæ Extractum.	Extract of Gentian.	gr. v. to x.
" Ext. Fluidum.	Fluid Extract of Gentian.	f 3 ss.
" Composita Tinctura.	Compound Tincture of Gentian.	f 3 j. to ij.
Guaiaci Resina.	Resin of Guaiac.	gr. x. to xx.

Guaiaci Tinctura.	Tincture of Guaiac.	f 3 j.
" Ammoniata Tinctura.	Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac.	f 3 j.
Hæmatoxyli Extractum.	Extract of Logwood.	gr. x. to xx.
" Decoctum.	Decoction "	f 3 j. to ij.
Helleborus.	Hellebore.	gr. v. to xv.
Hellebori Extr. Alcoholic.	Alcoholic Extract of Hellebore.	gr. v. to x.
" Tinctura.	Tincture of Hellebore.	gtt. xxx. to f 3 j.
Hoffmann's Anodyne.	Hoffmann's Anodyne.	f 3 j.
Hordei Decoctum.	Decoction of Barley.	ad libitum.
Humuli Tinctura.	Tincture of Hops.	f 3 ij.
Hydrargyri Chlor. Corros.	Corrosive Sublimate.	gr. 1-16 to $\frac{1}{8}$.
" " Mite.	Calomel, (alternative.)	gr. 1-20 to j.
" " "	" (purgative.)	gr. v. to xv.
" Cyanidum.	Cyanide of Mercury.	gr. 1-16 to $\frac{1}{8}$.
" Iodidum Viride.	Green Iodide "	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to ij.
" " Rubrum.	Red "	gr. 1-16.
" Oxidum Nigrum.	Black Oxide "	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to ij.
" Sulphas Flava.	Yellow Sulphate of Mercury.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to v.
" Sulphuretum Nig.	Black Sulphuret of Mercury.	gr. v. to x.
" " Rubrum.	Red Sulphuret of Mercury.	gr. x.
Hydrargyrum cum Creta.	Mercury with Chalk.	gr. v. to x.
" " cum Magnesia.	" Magnesia.	gr. v. to x.

Hycocyami Folium.	Henbane Leaf.	gr. v. to x.
“ Extractum.	Extract of Henbane.	gr. v. to x.
“ “ Fluidum.	Fluid Extract of Henbane.	gtt. v. to x.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture of Henbane.	f 3 ss. to j.
Ignatiæ Extract. Alcohol.	Alcoholic Extract St. Ignatius Bean.	gr. 4 to 4.
Inula.	Elecampane.	℥j. to 3 j.
Iodinum.	Iodine.	gr. 4 to j.
Iodinii Tinctura.	Tincture of Iodine.	gtt. v. to x.
“ “ Composita.	Compound Tinct. Iodine.	gtt. x. to xx
“ “ Liquor	“ Solution “	gtt. v. to x.
Ipecacuanha.	Ipecac, (diaphoretic.)	gr. 4 to j.
“ “	“ (emetic.)	gr. x. to xxx.
Ipecacuanhæ Syrupus.	Syrup of Ipecac.	f 3 j. to ij.
“ Ext. Fluidum.	Fluid Ext. “	gtt. x. to xxx.
“ Vinum.	Wine of “	f 3 j.
“ Pulvis Compositæ.	Compound Ipecac Powder.	gr. x.
Jalapa.	Jalap.	gr. x. to xx.
Jalapæ Extractum.	Extract of Jalap.	gr. v. to x.
“ Resina.	Resin “ “	gr. j. to ij.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture “ “	f 3 j. to ij.
Juglandis Extractum.	Extract of Butternut.	gr. xx.
Juniperi Baccæ.	Juniper.	3 j. to ij.
“ Oleum.	Oil of Juniper.	gtt. v. to xv.
“ Spiritus Compos.	Compound Spirits Juniper.	f 3 j. to iv.
Kino.	Kino.	gr. x. to xx.

Kino Tinctura.	Tincture of Kino.	f 3 j. to ij.
Krameria.	Rhatany.	gr. xx. to xxx.
Krameria Extractum.	Extract of Rhatany.	gr. x. to xx.
" Syrupus.	Syrup "	f 3 j. to iv.
" Tinctura.	Tincture "	f 3 j.
Lactucarium.	Lactucarium.	gr. iij. to x.
Lactucarii Syrupus.	Syrup of Lactucarium.	f 3 j.
Lappa.	Burdock.	3 j.
Lauro-Cerasi Aqua.	Water of Cherry-Laurel.	f 3 ss. to j.
Lavandulae Oleum.	Oil of Lavender.	gtt. ij. to v.
" Spiritus Compos.	Comp. Spt. of Lavender.	f 3 j.
Liriodendron.	Tulip-Tree Bark.	3 ss. to ij.
Lobelia.	Wild Tobacco.	gr. v. to x.
Lobelia Tinctura.	Tincture of Wild Tobacco.	gtt. v. to xx.
Lupulina.	Lupulin.	gr. v. to x.
Lupulinae Tinctura.	Tincture of Lupulin	f 3 j.
" Extr. Fluidum.	Fluid Ext. of "	gtt. v. to x.
" Oleoresina.	Oleoresin of "	gr. j. to iij.
Magnesia.	Magnesia.	3 ss. to j.
Magnesiae Carbonas.	Carbonate of Magnesia.	3 ss. to j.
" Citratis Liquor.	Sol. of Citrate of Magnesia.	f 3 iv. to xij.
" Sulphas.	Epsom Salts.	3 ij. to 3 j.
Magnolia.	Magnolia.	3 ss. to j.
Manganesii Oxidum.	Oxide of Manganese.	gr. iij. to x.
" Iodidi Liquor.	Solution of Iodide of Manganese.	gtt. x. to xx.

Manganesii Sulphas.	Sulphate of Manganese.	℥j. to 3ij.
Manna.	Manna.	3 ss. to j.
Matico.	Matico.	3 ss. to ij.
Matricaria.	German Chamomile.	3 ss. to j.
Menthæ Piperitæ Oleum.	Oil of Peppermint.	gtt. j. to ij.
“ “ Spiritus.	Spirit of “	gtt. x. to xxx.
“ “ Aqua.	Water of “	f 3 ss.
Menthæ Viridis Aqua.	“ “ Spearmint.	f 3 ss.
“ “ Spiritus.	Spirit “ “	gtt. x. to xx.
Mezerei Decoctum.	Decoction of Mezereon.	f 3 ij.
Mistura Cretæ.	Chalk Mixture.	f 3 ss. to j.
Monardæ Oleum.	Oil of Horsemint.	gtt. j. to iij.
Morphiæ Acetas.	Acetate of Morphia.	gr. 1-6 to ʒ.
“ “ Murias.	Muriate “ “	gr. 1-6 to ʒ.
“ “ Sulphas.	Sulphate “ “	gr. 1-6 to ʒ.
“ “ Sulphatis Liquor.	Solution of Sulphate of Morphia.	f 3 j. to f 3 ss.
Moschus.	Musk.	gr. x. to xx.
Myrrha.	Myrrh.	gr. x. to xx.
Myrrhæ Tinctura.	Tincture of Myrrh.	f 3 ss. to j.
Naphthalina.	Naphthalin.	gr. ij. to xv.
Nucis Vomiceæ Ext. Alcohol.	Alcoholic Extract of Nux Vomica.	gr. ʒ to ʒ.
“ “ Tinctura.	Tincture of Nux Vomica.	gtt. v. to x.
Nux Vomica.	Nux Vomica.	gr. iij. to v.
Oleum Amygdalæ Amaræ.	Oil of Bitter Almonds.	gtt. ʒ.

Oleum Anisi.	Oil of Aniseed.	gtt. ij. to v.
" Cajuputi.	" " Cajeput.	gtt. ij. to v.
" Limonis.	" " Lemon.	gtt. ij. to iv.
" Morrhua.	Cod Liver Oil.	f 3 j. to f 3 ss.
" Olivæ.	Olive Oil.	f 3 j.
" Ricini.	Castor "	f 3 j.
" Terebinthinæ.	Oil of Turpentine, (stimu-	gtt. v. to xx.
" "	lant.)	
" "	Oil of Turpentine, (anthe-	f 3 j. to ij.
" Tiglii.	mintic.)	
Opium.	Croton Oil.	gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ to ij.
Opii Acetum.	Opium.	gr. j.
" Confectio.	Vinegar of Opium.	gtt. x.
" Extractum.	Confection "	gr. x. to xx.
" Tinctura.	Extract of "	gr. ss.
" " Acetata.	Laudanum.	gtt. xx. to xxv.
" " Camphorata.	Acetated Tinct. of Opium.	gtt. xx.
" " Deodorata.	Paregoric.	f 3 j. to ij.
" Vinum.	Deodorized Tincture of	gtt. xx. to xxx.
Pareira.	Opium.	
Petroleum.	Wine of Opium.	gtt. xx. to xxv.
Piperis Oleoresina.	Pareira Brava.	3 ss. to j.
Plumbi Acetas.	Petroleum.	3 ss. to j.
" Iodidum.	Oleo-resin of Pepper.	gtt. j. to iij.
	Sugar of Lead.	gr. j. to iij.
	Iodide of "	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to iij.

Plumbi Nitras.	Nitrate of Lead.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Podophylli Extractum.	Extract of Podophyllum.	gr. v. to xv.
“ Resina.	Podophyllin.	gr. 1-12 to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Potassæ Liquor.	Liquor Potassæ.	gtt. x. to xx.
“ Arsenitis Liquor.	Fowler's Solution, (antipe- riodic.)	gtt. v. to xv.
“ “	Fowler's Solution, (altera- tive.)	gtt. iij. to viij.
“ Acetas.	Acetate of Potassa.	gr. x. to xx.
“ Bitartras.	Bitartrate “	3 j. to ij.
“ Carbonas Pura.	Pure Carbonate “	gr. x.
“ Bicarbonas.	Bicarbonate “	gr. x. to 3 ss.
“ Chloras.	Chlorate “	gr. x. to xx.
“ Citras.	Citrate “	gr. xx. to xxv.
“ Citratis Liquor.	Solution of Citrate of Potassa.	f 3 ss.
“ Nitras.	Nitrate of Potassa.	gr. x. to xv.
“ Sulphas.	Sulphate “	3 ss. to j.
“ Tartras.	Tartrate “	3 j. to 3 ss.
Potassii Bromidum.	Bromide of Potassium.	gr. iij. to x.
“ Cyanidum.	Cyanide “	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
“ Ferrocyanidum.	Ferro-cyanide “	gr. x. to xv.
“ Iodidum.	Iodide “	gr. iij. to x.
“ Sulphuretum.	Sulphuret “	gr. ij. to vj.
Prunus Virginiana.	Wild Cherry, (Bark.)	3 ss. to j.

Pruni Virginianæ Infusum.	Infusion of Wild Cherry, (Bark.)	f 3 ij.
“ “ Extractum Fluidum.	Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, (Bark.)	f 3 ss. to j.
“ “ Syrupus.	Syrup Wild Cherry, (Bark.)	f 3 ss.
Pulvis Aromaticus.	Aromatic Powders.	gr. x. to xx.
“ Doveri.	Dover's	gr. x.
Quassia Extractum.	Extract of Quassia.	gr. ij. to v.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture of “	f 3 j. to ij.
Quercus Alba.	White Oak, (Bark.)	gr. xx. to 3 j.
Quiniae Sulphas.	Quinine.	gr. j. to x.
“ Valerianas.	Valerianate of Quinia.	gr. j. to v.
“ et Ferri Citras.	Citrate of Iron and Quinine.	gr. ij. to v.
Rheum.	Rhubarb.	℥ j. to 3 ss.
Rhei Fluidum Extractum.	Fluid Extract of Rhubarb.	f 3 ss.
“ Extract. Alcohol.	Alcoholic “	gr. v. to x.
“ Syrupus Aromaticus.	Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb.	f 3 j. to iv.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture of Rhubarb.	f 3 ss.
“ Vinum.	Wine	f 3 ij.
Rubia.	Madder.	℥ j. to 3 ss.
Rubus Villosus.	Blackberry Root.	℥ j. to 3 ss.
Sabina.	Savine.	gr. v. to x.
Sabinæ Oleum.	Oil of Savine.	gtt. ij. to ij.
Salicin.	Salicin.	gr. ij. to x.
Sanguinariæ Tinctura.	Tincture of Bloodroot.	f 3 ss. to j.

Sanguinariae Acetum.	Vinegar of Bloodroot.	gtt. xx. to xxx.
Santonin.	Scammony.	gr. j. to iij.
Scammonium.	Resin of Scammony.	gr. v. to xv.
Scammonii Resina.	Squill.	gr. ij. to vj.
Scillæ Acetum.	Vinegar of Squill.	gr. j. to ij.
“ Syrupus.	Syrup of “	f 3 ss. to j.
“ “ Compos.	Compound Syr. of Squill.	f 3 ss. to j.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture of Squill.	gtt. x. to xl.
Senega.	Seneka.	gr. x. to xx.
Senegæ Syrupus.	Syrup of Seneka.	f 3 j. to ij.
“ Extractum Alcoholicum.	Alcoholic Ext. of Seneka.	gr. j. to iij.
Senna.	Senna.	3 ss. to ij.
Seunæ Confectio.	Confection of Senna.	3 j. to ij.
“ Extractum Fluidum.	Fluid Ext. “	f 3 j. to f 3 ss.
Serpentaria.	Virginia Snakeroot.	gr. x. to xxx.
Serpentariæ Tinctura.	Tincture of “	f 3 j.
“ Ext. Fluidum.	Fluid Ext. of “	gtt. x. to xxx.
Sinapis.	Mustard, (as emetic.)	3 ij.
Sodæ Acetas.	Acetate of Soda.	℞j. to 3 j.
“ Boras.	Borate “	℞j. to ij.
“ Carbonas.	Carbonate of “	gr. v. to x.
“ Exsiccata.	Dry Carbonate of Soda.	gr. ij. to x.
“ Bicarbonas.	Bicarbonate of Soda.	gr. x. to xx.
“ Phosphas.	Phosphate “	3 ss. to j.
“ Sulphas.	Sulphate “	3 ss.

Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.	Rochelle Salt.	3 ij. to 3 ss.
Sodii Chloridum.	Chloride of Sodium.	gr. x. to 3 ij.
Spigelia.	Pinkroot.	gr. x. to 3 j.
Spigeliæ Ext. Fluidum.	Fluid Extract of Pinkroot.	gtt. xx. to f 3 j.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi.	Sweet Spirit of Nitre.	f 3 ss. to j.
“ “ Compositus.	Hoffmann's Anodyne.	f 3 ss. to j.
Stramonii Folium.	Jamestown Weed Leaves.	gr. j. to ij.
“ Extractum.	Ext. “ “	gr. j.
“ Ext. Alcoholicum.	Alcoholic Extract Jamestown Weed.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture-Jamestown Weed.	gtt. xx. to xxx.
Strychnia.	Strychnine.	gr. 1-12 to 1-20.
Styrax.	Storax.	gr. x. to xx.
Sulphur.	Sulphur.	℥ j. to 3 ij.
Sulphuris Iodidum.	Iodide of Sulphur.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j.
Tabacum.	Tobacco.	gr. j. to v.
Tabaci Vinum.	Wine of Tobacco.	gtt x. to xx.
Taraxaci Extractum.	Extract of Dandelion.	℥ j. to 3 j.
“ Ext. Fluidum.	Fluid Ext. “	f 3 j.
Terebinthina.	Turpentine.	℥ j. to ij.
Testa Preparata.	Prepared Oyster-Shell.	gr. x. to l.
Ulmî Infusum.	Infusion of Slippery Elm.	ad libitum.
Uva Ursi.	Bearberry Leaves.	3 ss. to j.
Uvæ Ursi Ext. Fluid.	Fluid Extract Bearberry Leaves.	gtt. x. to f 3 j.
Valeriana.	Valerian.	3 ss. to j.

Valerianæ Ext. Fluidum.	Fluid Extract of Valerian.	f 3 ss. to j.
“ “ Alcohol.	“ “	gr. iij. to x.
“ Oleum.	Oil of Valerian.	gtt. v.
“ Tinctura.	Tincture of Valerian.	f 3 j. to ij.
“ “ Ammoniata.	Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian.	f 3 j.
Veratrum Album.	White Hellebore.	gr. j. to iij.
“ Viride.	American “	gr. j. to iij.
Veratri Viridis Ext. Fluid.	Fluid Extract American Hellebore.	gtt. ij. to v.
“ “ Tinctura.	Tincture of American Hellebore.	gtt. v. to viij.
Veratria.	Veratria.	gr. 1-12 to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Zinci Acetas.	Acetate of Zinc.	gr. j. to ij.
“ Chloridum.	Chloride “	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij.
“ Cyanidum.	Cyanide “	gr. 1-12 to $\frac{1}{2}$.
“ Oxidum.	Oxide “	gr. ij. to v.
“ Sulphas.	Sulphate “	gr. j. to x.
“ Valerianas.	Valerianate of Zinc.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to ij.
Zingiber.	Ginger.	gr. x. to xx.
Zingiberis Tinctura.	Tincture of Ginger.	f 3 j.
“ Ext. Fluidum.	Fluid Ext. of “	gtt. x. to xx.

The dose given in the table is taken for a person twenty-one years of age, and must be regulated to suit other ages by the rule given in a previous page.

CHAPTER II.

TOXICOLOGY.

NARCOTIC POISONS.

Opium, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Aconite, Tobacco, Stramonium, Chloroform, Hemlock, Lobelia, Woorara, Ether, Alcohol, etc.

OPIUM.

THE quantity of opium necessary to cause death varies with circumstances. Quantities which would destroy life in ordinary cases, are eaten with perfect impunity by persons accustomed to its daily use.

Symptoms.—The effects of poisonous doses of opium appear in from thirty minutes to two hours from its administration. Liquid preparations of opium and the salts of morphia act very rapidly. The patient trembles, becomes giddy, drowsy, and unable to resist the tendency to sleep. Gradually the stupor deepens, until there is perfect insensibility. The pupils are contracted, eyes and face congested; the pulse,

at first rapid and small, is now slow and feeble. From twenty per minute, the respirations may diminish to twelve or even eight. Breathing stertorous. A profuse perspiration breaks out on the surfaces. As coma deepens and death approaches, the extremities become cold and the sphincters relaxed. Occasionally the odor may be detected in the breath.

Treatment.—If the patient is seen soon after the poison has been taken, the stomach should be emptied by the stomach-pump or emetics. Twenty grains of the sulphate of zinc, (white vitriol,) or ipecac, a table-spoonful of mustard or common salt, will suffice to eject the poison. These medicines should be followed by copious draughts of warm water to keep up the vomiting, until the stomach is thoroughly washed out. Belladonna, the physiological antidote, may be tried. The best way is to use atropia (the active principle) hypodermically. A solution of one grain to the ounce is made, and fifteen or twenty minims injected, and repeated if necessary. Very strong coffee should be given. Brandy and ammonia may be given by the mouth or rectum. Flagellation of the surface by the hands or towels, and causing the patient to walk about, and keeping him thoroughly roused, are important aids to restoration. Artificial respiration and inhalation of oxygen are worthy of trial.

BELLADONNA, (DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.)

Symptoms.—The first symptoms of poisoning are dryness of the throat, constriction of the fauces, difficult deglutition, indistinct vision, (amblyopia,) or double vision, (diplopia,) headache, staggering, confusion of ideas, stammering, etc. Pupils widely dilated, face suffused, lips livid, and pulse rapid and intermittent. Delirium and deep coma soon supervene, followed rapidly by death. Sometimes convulsions.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach thoroughly. This should be followed by stimulation, friction to the extremities, and warmth. Some recommend opium. It is the physiological antidote, and has been successful in one or two cases. Runge advocates the use of lime-water in large quantities as a neutralizer of the poison. Bouchard has employed the iodureted iodide of potassium with benefit. Brandy by enema, and opium by hypodermic injection, in conjunction with large doses of lime-water, constitute the most reliable remedies that have yet been fixed upon. If the coma appear rapidly, and without convulsive movements, electricity may be used with benefit, and cold water may be poured upon the chest and face.

HEMLOCK.

Symptoms.—Dryness of throat, muscular tremor, dizziness, difficult deglutition, and feeling

of great prostration and faintness. The limbs are rendered powerless, sometimes completely paralyzed. Pupils dilated. Pulse rapid and small. Deep insensibility supervenes, and there may be convulsions before death.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach, and use diffusible stimulants in large quantities. If there are much pain and vomiting, bromide of potassium in ten-grain doses may be given at short intervals.

HYOSCYAMUS, (HENBANE.)

Symptoms.—Dilatation of pupils, dimness of vision, muscular twitching, inability to articulate plainly, and a tendency to sleep. Later, there are purging, vomiting, abdominal pain, delirium, convulsive movements of the extremities, small intermittent pulse, and coma.

Treatment.—Common charcoal has been strongly recommended as an antidote by Dr. Gar. This substance rapidly absorbs the alkaloid, upon which the poisonous properties of the plant depend, and prevents its peculiar action. Solutions of caustic alkalies are said to neutralize the poison. In every case, stimulants should be employed, as in the other varieties of poisoning.

ACONITE, (WOLFSBANE.)

Symptoms.—Numbness and tingling of the

mouth and fauces. Same in the extremities. Soreness of the throat, pain over the stomach, vomiting. Pulse extremely weak and compressible. Pupils in some cases dilated; in others, contracted. As in other narcotic poisons, there are dimness of vision, vertigo, great prostration, general loss of sensibility, delirium, and coma.

Treatment.—Complete evacuation of stomach. Brandy in table-spoonful doses, given in ice-water, is a useful method of stimulation. Preparations of *nux vomica* are said to neutralize the action of *aconitia*. The tincture of *nux vomica* has been used with apparent benefit. It may be given in ten-drop doses every fifteen minutes, until the alarming symptoms have subsided.

TOBACCO.

Symptoms.—Vertigo, muscular weakness, nausea, intense prostration. Extremities become cold and clammy, and convulsions may precede death.

Treatment.—Hot bottles and blankets to the body. Brandy by enema, if it can not be retained by stomach. Subnitrate of bismuth, in ten-grain doses, continued with one fifteenth of a grain of morphia, will do much to allay the distressing nausea.

DIGITALIS, (FOXGLOVE.)

Symptoms.—Loss of strength, feeble and flut-

tering pulse, faintness, nausea, vomiting, and stupor. Cold perspiration, pupils dilated, breathing irregular, and sometimes convulsions.

Treatment.—Ammonia given internally in frequently-repeated doses is an admirable remedy when the patient is in a state of syncope. This medicine should also be applied to the nostrils. Brandy internally, and warmth to the surface, are followed by good results.

STRAMONIUM, (JAMESTOWN WEED.)

Symptoms.—Dryness of throat, thirst, delirium, convulsive movements, suffusion of the eyes, swelling of the face, dilatation of pupils, small, rapid pulse, hot skin, and hurried breathing. Sometimes pain over the stomach, and vomiting. Convulsions are nearly always present and are liable to be mistaken for those arising from uræmia or epilepsy.

Treatment.—Opium, stimulants, and alkaline medicines are employed in the same manner as in poisoning by belladonna.

LOBELIA, (INDIAN OR WILD TOBACCO.)

Symptoms.—Excessive vomiting, purging, and pain in the bowels, contraction of the pupils, delirium, coma, convulsions, death.

Treatment.—Confined to stimulants, and counter-irritation over the stomach.

MUSHROOMS.

Symptoms.—Muscular weakness, vertigo, mental hallucinations, stupor, and in a few instances violent vomiting and purging.

Treatment.—Where vomiting and purging are absent, emetics and cathartics should be given. Castor oil may be given in all cases. Opiates are recommended where there is much delirium without stupor. Ether has been used with benefit. Stimulants are indicated where the prostration is great.

YEW-TREES, (LEAVES AND BERRIES.)

Symptoms.—Vomiting, convulsions, dilated pupils, and coma, which usually ends in death.

Treatment.—Stimulants are principally to be relied on in the treatment.

CAMPHOR.

Symptoms. Vertigo, dimness of vision, convulsions, pulse rapid and weak, extremities cold, pain in back, and rapid insensibility.

Treatment.—Free emesis should be procured without delay; stimulants are always necessary.

ALCOHOL.

Symptoms.—Bloated countenance, bloodshot eyes, general tremulousness, convulsions, and delirium tremens.

Treatment.—Total abstinence, cold water poured on face and head. Bromide of potassium in fifty-grain doses, repeated in a half-hour, if necessary.

CHLOROFORM.

Symptoms.—At first great excitability and intoxication, mental hallucinations and delirium, and perfect insensibility. Later, the pulse becomes small and intermittent; respiration slow, irregular, and difficult; face congested and lips livid.

Treatment.—Artificial respiration is the main reliance—Marshall Hall's or Sylvester's method. Inhalation of pure oxygen, if possible. Slapping the patient, and pouring cold water on the surface are also recommended. Galvanism has been successful in restoring life in one or two cases.

ETHER.

Same as chloroform, only slower in its action.

Treatment.—*Vide* Chloroform.

CHLORAL.

Symptoms.—Breathing laborious and irregular, congestion of the face, rapid and feeble pulse, numbness and insensibility. In some cases there is disturbance of the mental faculties.

Treatment.—Hypodermic injections of strychnia have been recommended. Artificial respira-

tion, inhalations of oxygen, and stimulants are mainly to be relied upon. Electricity is also beneficial. (If strychnia be used hypodermically, the injection should not contain more than the thirtieth of a grain.)

HYDROCYANIC ACID, (PRUSSIC ACID.)

Symptoms.—Difficult and convulsive efforts at breathing, vertigo, oppression over the precordial region, muscular weakness and paralysis, (Bacher.) Eyes prominent; sometimes convulsive movements and loud cries from the patient.

Treatment.—Chlorinated lime in solution, chlorine water, or ammonia in vapor largely diluted, are good antidotes. Another method is to change the prussic acid in the stomach into Prussian blue. The "United States Dispensatory" gives the following formula: Ten grains of sulphate of protoxide of iron, and one drachm of tincture of the chloride of iron are added to an ounce of water, and twenty grains of carbonate of potassium to one ounce of water in another vessel. The latter solution is swallowed first, and immediately afterward the preparation of iron. Cold water poured upon the face, chest, and abdomen from a little height, and artificial respiration, are also recommended as efficacious remedies.

WOORARA.

Symptoms.—Sudden stupor and insensibility,

frothing at the mouth, rapid cessations of the respiratory movements and pulsations of the heart.

Treatment.—When the poison enters a wound, the part should be immediately sucked and then excised, and a ligature placed around the limb, between the wound and the heart. Brainard and Green discovered that a solution of iodine and iodide of potassium neutralized the poison, and recommend its application to the wound, and also its internal administration. Chlorine and bromine are also said to exert a similar influence. Artificial respiration has been tried on criminals poisoned with woorara, and has been followed by good results.

CALABAR BEAN.

Symptoms.—Poisonous doses in man produce vertigo, dimness of vision, great weakness, small, intermittent pulse, contraction of the pupil, insensibility, and death.

Treatment.—The stomach should be evacuated, stimulants administered internally, and the surface briskly rubbed. Hypodermic injections of strychnia might be tried. Strychnia exerts an entirely opposite effect on the spinal cord. Electricity is also worthy of a trial.

UPAS-TREE.

Symptoms.—The resin of this tree, when ap-

plied to a wound, or taken internally, causes great muscular weakness, syncope, nausea, and vomiting, relaxed sphincters, thready, irregular pulse, and convulsions.

Treatment.—The remedies employed in poisoning by tobacco or aconite are applicable to these cases.

NUX VOMICA, (STRYCHNIA.)

Symptoms.—Poisonous doses of strychnia first produce an inability to remain in one position, and a tendency to perform every movement with great rapidity. The muscles seem to be beyond the control of the will and twitch unceasingly. There are some constriction in the throat, difficult respiration, and a feeling of oppression about the chest. Violent muscular spasms then occur; they are continuous in character, resembling those occurring in tetanus. The muscles of the back are often affected more than those of the extremities; and, as a result, the body is bent like a bow, and rests on the head and heels, (opisthotonos.) During the paroxysms the jaws are tightly fixed, the face dark and congested, from the accumulation of blood in the veins. Intermissions in the severity of the paroxysms may occur, but they last only a moment. Death takes place from spasm of the muscles of respiration.

Treatment.—Chloroform, taken in a liquid state, or by inhalation, should in all cases be tried. A relaxation of the spasm will at least retard or prevent the occurrence of asphyxia. Infusion of tobacco is recommended by some. It may be advantageously combined with chloroform; that is, the tobacco infusion can be swallowed or given by enema, while anæsthesia is procured by inhalation of chloroform. Aconite has been used in some cases with benefit. Thorral employs preparations of antimony as an antidote; it is given in emetic doses. Boudecker experimented upon dogs with chlorine water and tartar-emetic, giving them alternately. He claims to have saved the animals from the poisonous effects of strychnia by this treatment.

It will be well, in most instances, to commence treatment by an emetic, in order to get rid of the poison remaining in the stomach. The infusion of tobacco or sulphate of zinc will answer this purpose. If the patient can not swallow this medicine, it may be given through the rectum.



IRRITANT POISONS.

Cantharides, Croton Oil, Veratria, Hellebore, etc.

CANTHARIDES.

Symptoms.—Tenesmus at the neck of the bladder, inability to pass water, intense pain and

scalding with the few drops that are squeezed through, great pain through the alimentary canal, and thirst, with profuse vomiting and purging. Extremities cold. The vomited matters and stools contain blood. Great prostration, a rapid pulse, sighing respiration, and a fetid odor to the breath.

Treatment.—When the stomach and bowels have been emptied by emetics, cathartics, or the natural efforts of the patient, ten to thirty drops of liquor potassa, largely diluted, may be given every hour, (*Mulock*,) in conjunction with hot applications to the hypogastric regions. Small pieces of ice may be swallowed with benefit. Thale recommends animal charcoal as an antidote; a tea-spoonful of this substance mixed with a little water may be given at a dose.

OIL OF SAVINE.

Symptoms.—Strangury, sharp pains in the bowels, hot skin, rapid pulse, violent vomiting, and sometimes purging. Vomited matters often of a green color. Great prostration rapidly ensues, and usually ends in death.

Treatment.—Warm fomentations over the epigastrium, and hypodermic injections of morphia (one quarter of a grain) may be tried with benefit. The patient should be fed through the rectum, if possible. Nothing but ice should be

allowed in the stomach until the subsidence of the inflammation.

CROTON OIL.

Symptoms.—Inflammation of the œsophagus, stomach, and intestines, which gives rise to vomiting, purging, and rapid prostration.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach thoroughly, and treat the resulting inflammation in the usual manner. Stimulants diluted with iced milk to sustain the patient.

COLCHICUM.

Symptoms.—Violent vomiting and purging, great pain, and collapse.

Treatment.—Same as for preceding.

VERATRIA.

Symptoms.—Vomiting and purging, pain in the epigastrium, rapid respiration, small, quick pulse, and spasmodic movements of the muscles, resembling those of tetanus.

Treatment.—The antidotes are vinegar, vegetable astringents, Lugol's solution, and stimulants.

Black and white hellebore, all the drastic cathartics, turpentine, etc., are irritant poisons in large doses. They present similar symptoms to those previously mentioned, and require the same treatment.

M E T A L L I C P O I S O N S .

ARSENIC.

Symptoms.—Pain in the epigastric region, which rapidly increases and is aggravated by pressure. Nausea and vomiting. At first the vomited matter consists of the contents of the stomach, with particles of arsenic intermixed. Subsequently they contain blood and thick mucus. Purging usually follows the vomiting in about half an hour after the prominent symptoms are developed. Sometimes soreness and constriction of the throat. Respiration becomes entirely thoracic, and the movements are short and rapid. Pulse small, quick, and intermittent. Death may be preceded by coma and convulsions.

Treatment.—The antidote for arsenious acid is the hydrated sesquioxide of iron. It is prepared by adding aqua ammonia, soda, or potash, to a solution of the persulphate of iron. When the alkali is added, a reddish-brown powder forms, which is administered *ad libitum* both to adults and children. Preceding the administration of the antidote, the stomach should be thoroughly emptied with the stomach-pump, or by emetics of sulphate of zinc, mustard, or ipecac, assisted by copious draughts of warm water.

Preparations of magnesia are recommended as

antidotes. Lime-water mixed with oil and mucilaginous drinks may be given also.

When the antidotes are given, the treatment should be directed to allay pain and relieve the gastric inflammation, by hypodermic injections of morphia and internal administration of ice.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, (BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.)

Symptoms.—A burning pain is felt along the oesophagus and in the stomach a few moments after the poison is swallowed. This is followed by vomiting and purging of slimy mucus marked with blood. Mouth and throat have a white appearance, and a strong metallic taste is experienced. Thirst, difficulty in swallowing, a feeling of oppression on the chest, difficulty of breathing. The pain in the stomach increases in intensity, the pulse becomes small and thready, extremities cold; great prostration and death.

Treatment.—When salivation arises from corrosive sublimate or other preparations of mercury, iodide of potassium in conjunction with chlorate of potash is given as an antidote. A solution of the latter makes an efficient wash for the mouth.

In poisonous doses the stomach must be emptied by the stomach-pump or emetics. The common antidote, *albumen*, may then be administered, in the form of white of egg or the *gluten* of bread. (Dr. Wright, late of the University of Louisville, recommends the yolk of eggs, also, as possessing as much albumen as the white.) It

should be beaten up with a considerable quantity of water before given. Milk may also be administered in large quantities. Small rolls of zinc and gold-foil have been recommended as antidotes. The subsequent inflammation should be treated in the same manner as that arising from arsenical poisoning.

COPPER.

Symptoms.—When the system becomes slowly impregnated with copper, there are a rapid loss of flesh and strength, nausea, tendency to diarrhœa, griping abdominal pains, tympanitis, muscular tremors, retraction of the gums, with a purple line around the edge, (Corrigan,) a dry cough, paralysis, dysenteric discharges from the bowels, great prostration.

In acute poisoning, intense griping pains in the abdomen, profuse greenish-colored discharges from the stomach and bowels, metallic taste in the mouth, anxious expression, vertigo, headache, dimness of vision, muscular tremors, a rapid small pulse, paralysis, and sometimes convulsions.

Treatment.—Ferrocyanide of potassium is recommended as an antidote by Schroeder. (The proper dose would be about twenty grains of the commercial salt.) Milk and honey or eggs and milk in copious draughts are often serviceable. Albumen in any form or sugar is considered by many as an efficient antidote. The resulting

gastro-enteritis is treated as in the preceding cases.

LEAD.

Chronic poisoning is of frequent occurrence, from using hair-dyes, drinking beer or water which flows through lead pipes, constant handling of the thin foil covering chewing-tobacco, manufacturing or handling white-lead. Sometimes produced by wearing Brussels lace, which owes its white color to carbonate of lead.

Symptoms.—Colicky pains in abdomen, with constipation. Blue line around gums. "Thumb-drop" and "wrist-drop," from paralysis of the extensor muscles. Retraction of the abdomen. Paraplegia and hemiplegia in rare instances. Loss of flesh and muscular tremor.

In large doses there are thirst, dryness of the fauces, burning in the throat, constipation, and colicky pains in the abdomen. Fæces dark. Sometimes vomiting, difficult respiration, and oppression over the præcordia.

Treatment.—In chronic poisoning, iodide of potassium is the best eliminative. Sulphuric acid is sometimes administered. Change of habits, active exercise in the open air, nourishing food, regular hours. The paralyzed limbs may be treated by frequent bathing in cold water and by friction.

In acute poisoning, empty stomach thoroughly.

Strong solutions of Epsom salts or Glauber's salts may be given in large quantities as antidotes. If the bowels do not move, castor oil should be given until free evacuations are produced. Animal charcoal is given by some. Albumen and milk may be used after or before the administration of the salts of magnesia and soda.

Taylor advises the admixture of vinegar and sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) as an antidote for poisoning by carbonate of lead.

TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

Symptoms.—Chronic poisoning by tartarized antimony is distinguished by gradual exhaustion, nausea, vomiting, pain in the epigastrium, small, feeble pulse, pallid surface, cold, clammy extremities, sunken eyes, anxious expression, and metallic taste.

In large quantities, this poison produces, in a few moments, profuse bilious vomiting, soon mixed with blood. Diarrhœa, if much of the drug has been swallowed. Skin cold, clammy perspiration, pulse feeble and rapid, respiration sighing. Sometimes a pustular eruption of skin. Coma.

Treatment.—Large quantities of warm water should be given to complete the evacuation of the stomach. Strong infusions of green tea may be taken at once. Vegetable astringents, as tannic acid, etc., are also used. Hot bottles and blan-

kets to the surface, and friction of the extremities.

ZINC.

Symptoms.—Nausea, vomiting, pain in abdomen, followed by all the signs of collapse. Lividity of the surface, vertigo, and dimness of vision. In the evacuations of the stomach shreds of mucous membrane are found.

Treatment.—White of egg beaten up with milk and water, followed by infusions of astringent medicines, is the chief remedy for poisoning from the sulphate of zinc.

In poisoning by the chloride, emetics should first be given; the albumen in milk can be administered when the stomach has been emptied.

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Symptoms.—Intense pain, vomiting, and purging. Mucus, blood, and shreds of mucous membrane are found in the evacuations.

Treatment.—Common salt is given as antidote. Mucilaginous drinks should be administered *ad libitum*.

PHOSPHORUS.

Symptoms.—In acute poisoning, vomiting and purging of a greenish-colored substance, soon mixed with blood and mucus. Ejections and breath have a garlicky odor. In the dark they

produce a luminous appearance. Intense pain in abdomen and tympanitis. Face anxious, skin cold, pulse rapid and small.

Treatment.—Phosphorus has no direct antidote. Taylor recommends hydrated magnesia, and the free use of demulcent drinks and albumen.

SALTS OF BARYTA.

Treatment.—Epsom salts or sulphate of potassa.

C O R R O S I V E A C I D S .

OXALIC ACID.

Symptoms.—Pain in throat, œsophagus, and stomach ; violent retching ; rapid prostration.

Treatment.—Emetics should be given, and followed immediately by the antidotes. Lime or magnesia should be administered, in large quantities, in water. Common chalk or the ceiling of the room may be scraped, if no other preparation of lime is convenient.

SULPHURIC ACID.

Symptoms.—Intense pain in mouth, œsophagus, and stomach. Great pain on pressure, vomiting of black, putrid matter, dyspnœa, small, feeble pulse, anxious expression, cold extremities, restlessness, and sometimes convulsions.

Treatment.—The poison may be neutralized by magnesia or carbonate of soda administered in solution, thick soapsuds, and mucilaginous drinks. Unless these remedies can be given immediately after the poison has been swallowed, there is little chance of saving the patient. ,

NITRIC ACID.

Symptoms.—Violent pain extending from the mouth to the epigastrium, vomiting of yellowish and greenish-black matters, emission of fetid gas, tympanitis, urgent dyspnœa, small, rapid pulse, and collapse.

Treatment.—Magnesia, olive oil, and mucilaginous drinks should be given in large quantities.

MURIATIC ACID.

Symptoms.—Resemble those of other corrosive acids. They are, however, developed more slowly ; life is not destroyed so soon, and white vapors may be emitted from the mouth.

Treatment.—Same as nitric-acid poisoning.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Symptoms.—Violent gastro-enteritis and general destruction of alimentary canal.

Treatment.—Evacuate the stomach immediately, and give large quantities of magnesia, mucilaginous drinks, etc.

CORROSIVE ALKALIES.

Carbonate of potash (pearl ash) and the hydrated oxide of potassium (or caustic potash) are corrosive poisons when administered in a concentrated form.

Symptoms.—Intense pain in throat and stomach; pain on pressure over the abdomen; vomiting of dark materials, (mucus, blood, and shreds of mucous membrane.) Diarrhœa in all cases. Pulse small, rapid, and countenance anxious.

Treatment.—Taylor advises the use of citric or acetic acid, lemon or orange juice. Oil in large quantities and mucilaginous drinks.

BINOXALATE OF POTASH (ESSENTIAL SALTS OF LEMON)

resembles oxalic acid in its action, and is sometimes mistaken for cream of tartar.

Symptoms.—Violent vomiting and purging, pain in stomach; difficult deglutition, and sighing respiration; small, rapid pulse; cold extremities; great prostration, and muscular spasms.

Treatment.—Lime, magnesia, and mucilaginous drinks.

NITRATE OF POTASH, (SALTPETRE.)

Symptoms.—Vomiting and purging of blood and mucus, pain in abdomen, feeble pulse, rapid prostration, and insensibility.

Treatment.—Empty stomach. Mucilaginous drinks freely. Opium to relieve pain. No antidote for the poison.

SALTS OF SODA.

The salts of soda correspond with the salts of potash in their poisonous action and in the treatment.

AMMONIA.

Symptoms.—Nausea and vomiting of mucus and blood mixed with shreds of mucous membrane; pain in throat and epigastrium. Perforation of the stomach sometimes occurs, followed by peritonitis. Great difficulty in swallowing and breathing. Face anxious, pulse rapid and feeble, and extremities cold.

Treatment.—Vinegar, acetic acid, diluted milk, and mucilaginous drinks are usually given. Opium to relieve pain.

A SYNOPSIS OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

All Acids, except Oxalic, Prussic, and Arsenious.	Carbonate of Soda. Chalk next in order.
Oxalic Acid, Soluble Oxalates, and all Arsenical Compounds.	Hydrate of Magnesia. (Formula $MgO, SO_3 + KO, HO = MgO, HO - KO, SO_3$.) Take Epsom Salts and mix with a Solution of Potassa.
All Soluble Metallic Salts, except Tartar Emetic.	Albumen, with Carbonate of Soda in small proportion.
Bromine, Iodine, Prussic Acid, Alkaline Sulphides and Cyanides.	Acetate of Lead. When inhaled, Bromine and Prussic Acid are neutralized by inhaling Ammonia.
Tartar Emetic.	Tannic Acid.
Salts of the Alkaloids. Vegetable and Animal Irritants, Phosphorus.	No antidotes. Treat the symptoms as they arise.
Carbolic Acid.	Albumen.
Caustic Alkalies, Alkaline Earths, and the Carbonates of the Alkalies.	Vinegar, the Fixed Oils, Solution of Alum.

A convenient table to be memorized by the student of medicine.

CHAPTER III.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

Arteria Innominata.—Place the patient upon his back, with the shoulders raised and the head bent a little backward so as to draw the artery out from behind the sternum into the neck. Make an incision, two inches long, along the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle, ending at the sternal end of the clavicle. From this point a second incision is made, about the same length, along the upper border of the clavicle. Dissect the skin back, expose the platysma, and divide it on a director. The sternal end of the sterno-mastoid must now be divided by passing a director close to its under surface so as to avoid any small vessels. It is not necessary to divide the tendon of this muscle throughout its insertion. The sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyroid muscles must next be divided on a director. The inferior thyroid veins now are seen, and must be carefully drawn upward or downward by a blunt hook. *Do not divide them by any means.* After tearing through a strong fibro-cellular lamina, the right carotid is seen and must be followed down to the *arteria innomi-*

nata. Depress the left vena innominata, and draw the right vena innominata, internal jugular vein, and pneumogastric nerve to the right side, and then pass the aneurism needle around the vessel close to its surface, in a direction from below upward and inward; care being taken to avoid the right pleural sac, the trachea, and cardiac nerves. The ligature should be applied as high as possible, to allow room for a coagulum to form between it and the aorta.

Common Carotid, above the Omo-hyoid.—Place the patient upon the back, with the head thrown back. Make an incision, three inches long, in the direction of the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle, from a little below the angle of the jaw to a level with the cricoid cartilage. After dividing the platysma, the deep fascia must be divided upon a director, to avoid wounding numerous small veins beneath it. Bring the head forward a little to relax the parts, and hold the edges of the wound apart with copper spatulæ. Avoid the descendens noni, and raising the sheath of the artery with the forceps, open it to a small extent. The internal jugular vein is now seen alternately distended and relaxed, and should be compressed above and below and drawn outward. Pass the aneurism needle from the outside, keeping it close to the artery, and avoid the risk of injuring

the jugular vein or vagus nerve. *Be sure that neither of these are included in the ligature.*

Common Carotid, below the Omo-hyoid.—Position of patient, same as above. Make an incision, three inches in length, along the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid, commencing on a level with the cricoid cartilage. Exposing the inner border of the sterno-mastoid, the superficial descending artery and the middle thyroid vein are seen and *avoided*. Draw the sterno-mastoid outward, and the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyroid inward. Divide the deep fascia below the omo-hyoid, and the sheath being exposed, must be opened, care being taken to avoid the descendens noni which here runs on the inner side. The jugular vein and vagus nerve being pressed to the outer side, pass the needle from without inward, taking great care to avoid the inferior thyroid artery and the recurrent laryngeal and sympathetic nerves, which lie behind it.

External Carotid, below the Digastric.—Make an incision, three inches in length, along the border of the sterno-mastoid, from the angle of the jaw to the level of the cricoid cartilage. Be careful to avoid the hypoglossal nerve which passes in front of the external carotid, just below the tendon of the digastric muscle.

External Carotid, above the Digastric.—Make an incision from the lobe of the ear to the great cornu of the hyoid bone, dividing the skin, platysma, and fascia. Separate the posterior belly of the digastric and the stylo-hyoid muscle, and apply the ligature.

Superior Thyroid.—This artery is quite superficial in its first part, and may be ligated by making a curved incision from the lower border of the great cornu of the hyoid bone to about the middle of the thyroid cartilage; the convexity of the incision being upward and forward.

Lingual Artery.—In wounds of the lingual artery, if the vessel can not be reached through the wound and secured, it is better to ligate the external carotid, or even the common carotid, owing to the great depth of the first part of this artery.

Temporal, Facial, and Internal Maxillary Arteries.—In deep wounds of these arteries, when the bleeding vessel can not be reached through the wound, the external or common carotid should be ligated.

Internal Carotid.—In wounds of this vessel, the common carotid should be ligated.

Subclavian Artery.—*First part.*—On the left side, the ligation of this artery is quite impracticable. On the right side, the operation has been performed, as follows: place the patient on the table in the horizontal posture, with the neck extended. An incision should be made parallel with the inner part of the clavicle, and a second along the inner border of the sterno-mastoid, meeting this at right angles. The sternal attachment of the sterno-mastoid muscle may now be divided on a director and turned outward; a few small arteries and veins (occasionally the anterior jugular) must be avoided, and the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyroid muscles divided in the same manner as the preceding muscle. After tearing through the deep fascia with the finger-nail, the internal jugular vein will be seen crossing the artery. This should be pressed aside, and the artery secured by passing the needle from below upward, by which the pleura is more effectually avoided. The vagus nerve is in front of it, and its recurrent laryngeal branch passes around it. The phrenic is in front and a little to the outer side of the vagus.

Subclavian Artery.—*Third part.*—Place the patient in the horizontal position, and depress the shoulder as much as possible. Draw the integument downward upon the clavicle, and make an incision from the anterior border of the trapezius to the posterior border of the sterno-

mastoid, upon the clavicle, to which may be added a short vertical incision meeting the centre of the preceding. The platysma and deep cervical fascia should be divided upon a director, and if the interval between the trapezius and sterno-mastoid be insufficient, a portion of one or both may be divided. The external jugular vein is now seen toward the inner side of the wound; this and the suprascapular and transverse cervical veins which empty into it must be held aside, and, if divided, both ends should be ligated. The suprascapular artery must be avoided and the omo-hyoid muscle held aside. Divide the deep fascia beneath this muscle with the fingernail or scalpel handle, the outer margin of the scalenus anticus is felt for and followed to the first rib. Behind this muscle the subclavian artery passes over the first rib. Pass the aneurism needle around the vessel from before backward, avoiding the vein in front, and any branches of the brachial plexus.

Subclavian Artery.—*Second part.*—Objections are made to applying the ligature to this part of the artery on account of its relations to the scalenus anticus muscle, the phrenic nerve, and internal jugular vein.

Axillary Artery.—*Lower part.*—The patient being placed in the horizontal posture, and the arm separated from the body, with the hand

supinated, the head of the humerus is felt for, and an incision made through the integument over it, about two inches in length, a little nearer to the anterior than the posterior fold of the axilla. After carefully dissecting through the areolar tissue and fascia, the median nerve and axillary vein are exposed. The former being displaced to the outer and the latter to the inner side of the arm, and the elbow bent so as to relax these structures, the ligature is passed round the artery from the ulnar to the radial side. Occasionally a muscular slip, derived from the latissimus dorsi, crosses this portion of the artery. It will be recognized by the transverse direction of its fibres.

Axillary Artery.—*Upper part.*—On account of the depth of this portion of the vessel from the surface, it is recommended as preferable to tie the subclavian in its lower third.

Brachial Artery.—The inner margins of the coraco-brachialis and biceps muscles, the known course of the vessel, and its pulsations, which should be felt for before any operation is performed, (as the vessel occasionally deviates from its usual course) serve as sufficient guides to the ligation of this artery in any part of its course. It should be remembered that the ulnar and internal cutaneous nerves lie on the inner side, and the median on the outer side (occasionally in front) in the upper third of the arm. The

venæ comites being carefully separated, the ligature is passed from the ulnar to the radial side.

(Out of fourteen dissections noted by the author of this work, in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, during the summer of 1873, there were five abnormal divisions of the brachial artery.)

Radial Artery.—*Upper third.*—A line drawn from a point half-way between the condyles of the humerus on the anterior surface of the bend of the elbow, to a point on the radial side of the forearm, half-way between the styloid process of the radius and the external condyle of the humerus, will indicate the direction of the radial artery in its upper third. An incision, three inches long, in this direction, should be made, beginning at the bend of the elbow, avoiding the branches of the median vein. The fascia being divided and the supinator longus drawn a little outward, the artery will be exposed.

Radial Artery.—*Middle third.*—Make an incision, three inches in length, on the inner margin of the supinator longus. The pulsation of the artery should be felt. The radial nerve lies just on the outer side of the artery, and the venæ comites are upon either side.

Radial Artery.—*Lower third.*—Divide the integument and fasciæ in the interval between the

supinator longus and flexor carpi radialis muscles, and the artery will be exposed.

Ulnar Artery.—*Middle and lower third.*—In either of these regions, this vessel may be easily secured by making an incision on the radial side of the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris; the deep fascia being divided, and the flexor carpi ulnaris and flexor sublimis digitorum separated, the vessel will be exposed, with its venæ comites on both sides, the ulnar nerve on the inner or ulnar side. Pass the ligature from the ulnar to the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

Ulnar Artery.—*Upper third.*—If from a point midway between the condyles of the humerus, on the anterior surface of the elbow-joint, to a point on the ulna midway between its styloid process and the internal condyle of the humerus a line be drawn, this line will cover the upper third of the ulnar artery. The median nerve passes in front of and about the middle of this portion of the vessel. The superficial flexor muscles must be divided and the artery exposed. It is only in recent wounds of the artery in this division that this operation is performed.

Common Iliac.—The patient resting upon his back, but inclining a little to the opposite side, an incision is made, commencing just in front of the free extremity of the eleventh rib, passing downward one and a half inches in front of the

anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, and terminating, just above the internal ring, by a sharp curve upward and inward of an inch or more, the whole length of the incision being about seven inches. The three abdominal muscles being divided to the same extent, the fascia transversalis will be exposed. This must be opened very cautiously, first at the upper and outer part of the wound; the opening may then be enlarged, and the peritonæum gently displaced from below until the external iliac is exposed, when the common iliac will be easily found. The ureter passes over this artery and must be avoided. The surgeon must bear in mind the danger of getting behind the psoas muscle, while searching for the artery. The ligature should be passed from within out, on the left side; on the right, either way.

Internal Iliac.—Operation same as Common iliac.

External Iliac.—The patient having been placed in the recumbent position, an incision should be made, commencing about an inch above and to the inner side of the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, and running downward and outward to the outer end of Poupart's ligament and parallel with its outer half, to a little above its middle. The abdominal muscles and transversalis fascia having been cautiously divided, the peritonæum should be

carefully separated from the iliac fossa and pushed toward the pelvis; and on introducing the finger to the bottom of the wound, the artery may be felt pulsating along the inner border of the psoas muscle. The external iliac vein is situated along the inner side of the artery, and must be cautiously separated from it by the finger-nail or the scalpel handle, and the aneurism needle should be introduced on the inner side, between the artery and vein. The ligature should be placed as near the middle of the artery as practicable, on account of the bifurcation of the common iliac above, and the deep epigastriac and circumflex iliac branches below.

Femoral Artery.—On account of the numerous branches given off near the commencement of the femoral artery, it is considered unsafe to ligate this vessel any nearer than from four to five inches of its origin. A line drawn from the middle of Poupart's ligament to the inner condyle of the femur, will pass over the bed of this artery to its termination in the canal of Hunter.

The incision should be from three to four inches in length and in the course of the artery, with the limb slightly flexed and abducted. The sartorius should be pulled out of the way, and the aneurism needle kept close to the artery to avoid including the vein in the ligature. In the upper

part of its course, the femoral vein lies behind the artery ; in the lower part, to its outer side.

Popliteal Artery.—In order to expose the vessel in its upper part, the patient should be placed in the prone position, with the limb extended. An incision about three inches in length should then be made through the integument, along the posterior margin of the semi-membranosus, and, the fascia lata having been divided, this muscle must be drawn inward, when the pulsation of the vessel will be felt with the finger ; the nerve lies on the outer side of the artery, the vein superficial and also to its outer side. Having cautiously separated it from the artery, the aneurism needle should be passed around from without inward.

Popliteal Artery.—*Lower part.*—To expose the artery in its lower part, where it passes between the two heads of the gastrocnemius, the patient should be placed in the same position as in the preceding operation. Make an incision through the integument along the middle line, commencing opposite the bend of the knee-joint, taking care to avoid the external saphenous vein and nerve. After dividing the deep fascia and separating a dense cellular membrane, the artery, vein, and nerve will be exposed. If necessary to divide the muscular branches of the popliteal, they should be tied immediately. The leg being

now flexed, the more effectually to separate the two heads of the gastrocnemius, the nerve should be drawn inward and the vein outward, and the aneurism needle passed from without inward, between the artery and vein.

Anterior Tibial.—*Upper part.*—A line drawn from midway between the tuberosity of the tibia and outer border of the fibula to midway between the two malleoli at the ankle-joint, will cover the general direction of this artery. Midway between the tuberosity of the tibia and outer border of the fibula, make an incision four inches long, dividing the skin, fascia, and intermuscular septum between the tibialis anticus and extensor communis digitorum. Flex the foot, to relax these muscles, and separate them with the finger. The artery is then exposed, deeply seated, lying upon the interosseous membrane, the nerve externally, and one of the venæ comites on either side. These must be separated from the artery before the ligature is passed around it.

Anterior Tibial.—*Lower third.*—Make an incision, about three inches long, through the integument between the tendons of the tibialis anticus and extensor proprius pollicis muscles, the deep fascia being divided to the same extent. The tendon on either side should be held aside, and the artery will be seen lying upon the tibia,

with the nerve superficial to it, and a vena comitis on either side.

Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—This artery may be tied by making an incision through the integument, between two and three inches long, on the fibular side of the tendon of the extensor proprius pollicis, in the interval between it and the inner border of the short extensor muscle. The incision should not extend any farther than to the first interosseous space, as the artery divides in this situation. The deep fascia being divided, the artery will be exposed, the nerve lying upon its outer side.

Posterior Tibial.—*At the ankle.*—Make a semilunar incision, about two inches and a half in length, midway between the heel and inner ankle, but *a little nearer the latter*. The subcutaneous cellular membrane being divided, the internal annular ligament is exposed. This should be divided upon a director, and the sheath of the vessel will be exposed. Open the sheath of the vessel, separate the two venæ comites, and pass the aneurism needle from the heel toward the ankle around the artery, in order to avoid inclosing the nerve.

Posterior Tibial.—*Lower third.*—Make an incision, about three inches in length, parallel with the inner border of the tendo Achillis. The in-

ternal saphenous vein being carefully avoided, the two layers of fascia are divided upon a director, when the artery is exposed along the inner margin of the flexor longus digitorum, with one of its venæ comites on either side, and the posterior tibial nerve lying external to it.

Posterior Tibial.—*Middle third.*—Place the patient in the recumbent posture, the injured limb resting upon its outer side, the knee partially bent and the foot extended, so as to relax the muscles of the calf. Make an incision, about four inches in length, through the integument, along the inner margin of the tibia, avoiding the internal saphenous vein. The deep fascia being divided, the margin of the gastrocnemius is exposed and must be drawn aside, and the tibial attachment of the soleus divided, a director having been previously passed under it. The artery may now be felt pulsating beneath the deep fascia about an inch from the margin of the tibia. The fascia being divided, and the limb placed in a position to relax the muscles of the calf as much as possible, the veins should be separated from the artery, and the aneurism needle passed around the vessel from without inward, so as to avoid wounding the posterior tibial nerve.

Posterior Tibial.—*Upper third.*—Except in direct injury of the artery in this part, where the wound may be followed and the bleeding vessels

secured, ligation of the femoral is the better operation.

HEMORRHAGE.

Arterial Hemorrhage can be arrested by the ligature, acupressure, torsion, crushing, cold water and ice, hot water, the actual cautery, persulphate of iron, and other styptics.

Epistaxis.—Bleeding at the nose may be stopped by the application of cold water to the head, warm water to the feet and hands, and, if necessary, an injection of alum-water into the bleeding nostril. The following treatment of all internal hemorrhage was originated by Professor Detmold, of this city, and to whose kindness I am indebted for its knowledge :

Tie a bandage of any kind of cloth around one leg, about six inches below the perinæum, and draw it tight enough to arrest, for the time, the return of the blood through the saphenous and other veins. If necessary, both legs and both arms can be served in the same manner ; taking care not to keep them too long under the compression, and to loose each bandage gently when the hemorrhage has been arrested. The blood is still forced through the arteries by the heart's action, but its return is impeded by compression of the veins.

There is consequently a great pressure taken

off the bleeding surface. Dr. Detmold tells me it has never failed with him, and I have seen it succeed in one very dangerous case.

In case all else fails, the following is Hamilton's process for plugging the posterior nares: "A piece of sheet-lint is folded into a pledget of about two inches in length by half an inch in thickness, (for the adult,) and across its middle a strong linen or silk cord is tied, leaving the two ends of the cord free. A second cord is then made fast to the pledget, leaving only one end free. The flexible catheter is passed along the floor of the nares to the pharynx, when it is seized by the forceps or finger and drawn out of the mouth. The free ends of the first cord are made fast to its extremity, the catheter is withdrawn, and the tampon brought firmly to its place in the posterior nares, and the extremities of the cord tied over a second roll of lint placed against the anterior nares. In drawing the tampon to its place, it is well to guide it past the velum with the index finger. The second cord still hanging from the mouth, is laid over the cheek and secured by an adhesive strip."

Pulmonary Hemorrhage.—Quiet, astringent inhalations of atomized liquids, and Detmold's method of ligation of the extremities, as explained in the article on epistaxis.

Hemorrhage from the Stomach.—Ice, swallowed in small pieces. Wet cold cloths, or blad-

ders filled with ice, laid over the stomach. The following solution may be taken internally, in doses of one teaspoonful every half-hour, or oftener if needed :

Solution of subsulphate of iron... ʒ j.
 Water..... ʒ ij. M.

Also Detmold's method, above.

Post-partum Hemorrhage.—This hemorrhage is due to a want of contractile power in the uterus. Cold applications ; the kneading of the uterus with the fingers of one hand, while the other is introduced into the womb until contractions force it out ; the introduction of ice and astringent injections, are among the remedies in the hands of the attendant. The manipulation is preferable.

Drowning.—Artificial respiration is to be instantly resorted to in this accident. Professor Hamilton's method is the most preferable. The patient being in the recumbent posture, with the arms by the side of the body, the tongue is held forcibly out of the mouth by an assistant, and the arms are seized by the operator between the elbows and wrists, and are brought up over the patient's head until the elbows touch, the patient being raised almost to an erect posture. In a few moments, the patient is restored to the

recumbent posture, the arms are brought against the sides of the chest and strong pressure made against the thoracic walls, to force out the air that has been inhaled during the first step of the method; strokes with the flat of the hand over the præcordia are recommended to arouse the heart's action. Friction and warm applications and stimulation are parts of the treatment.

Laryngotomy.—The patient is placed on his back with the shoulders slightly elevated and head thrown back. An incision, extending from the top of the thyroid to the lower margin of the cricoid cartilage, is made along the median line. The sterno-thyroid muscles are separated and the crico-thyroid membrane exposed. If the crico-thyroid artery or any vein be cut, they should be tied.

The membrane is now cut through its entire length, and the opening enlarged by slight transverse incisions. The trachea tube may now be inserted, and held in position by tapes fastened in the eyes of the outer canula and tied loosely behind the neck.

Tracheotomy.—*Above the thyroid isthmus.*—Make an incision, about two inches in length, in the median line, the centre of which shall be between the first and fourth rings of the trachea. The isthmus of the thyroid body must be displaced downward with a blunt hook, and the trachea will be exposed.

Tracheotomy.—*Below the thyroid isthmus.*—Make an incision in the median line, commencing at the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, extending nearly to the top of the sternum, dividing the tissues, as the depth of the wound is increased, between the sterno-thyroid muscles; the deep incision being limited above by the lower border of the isthmus of the thyroid body. The plexus of thyroid veins, which lie across the track of the incision, should be drawn aside with blunt hooks and not wounded. The trachea should be well exposed, so as to be distinctly divested of any vein that may lie close to it in this region. The depth at which the trachea lies from the surface is seldom less than one inch, and operations have been performed when it was at a depth of two and a half inches.

Sunstroke.—In cases of insolation from *ner-
vous exhaustion*, the danger being of death by rapid asthenia or syncope, complete rest is of the first importance. The clothing should be perfectly loose, the patient kept in a cool, airy room, and alcoholic stimulants administered by enema. The body may be sponged with spirit and water, if the surface be hot and dry.

In well-marked *apoplectic* cases, bloodletting is especially indicated. The life of the patient may depend upon the prompt employment of bloodletting, (Flint.) Sixteen ounces may be taken from the arm, and the temples freely leeches.

Cold should be applied to the head by the ice-cap or the douche. The head should be elevated. The symptoms representing the condition calling for these measures are, fullness or hardness of the pulse, slowness of the respiration, with perhaps stertor, heat of the surface, congestion of the face, and throbbing of the carotid and temporal arteries.

Lightning.—The treatment in injuries from a stroke of lightning consists in friction to the surface, artificial respiration, and the administration of stimulants.

Epilepsy.—In the convulsions of epilepsy, nothing can be done except to prevent the patient from injuring himself. To ameliorate, or prevent the recurrence of the attack, the bromide of potassium is highly recommended. Forty grains to one drachm may be given three times a day, and even oftener if necessary.

Apoplexy.—If the apoplexy be dependent on active congestion, and the heart act with abnormal power, if there is a strong throbbing, resisting pulse, and the patient be full and plethoric, *bloodletting is indicated*. Nine or ten ounces may be drawn from the *external jugular vein*.

Bloodletting is *contra-indicated* if there be feebleness of constitution, advanced age, if the face be pallid, the surface cold, and the pulse feeble. With these symptoms, stimulants are indicated.

An emetic is called for if the stomach be overloaded and spontaneous vomiting does not occur.

An active cathartic is called for in apoplexy depending on active congestion, the symptoms of which are given above.

Bleeding.—Venesection should be performed in the median cephalic vein, about its middle. It is further from the bifurcation of the brachial artery, and the branches of the external cutaneous nerve pass *behind* it. The branches of the internal cutaneous nerve pass *in front* of the median basilic vein.

Burns and Scalds.—The first thing to be done is to bring about reaction in cases of severe burns or scalds. Thirty drops of laudanum may be given in some warm brandy and water, and repeated, if necessary, in an hour or two.

Flour should be sifted over the excoriated surfaces until thoroughly excluded from the air. Equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water (carron oil) are recommended if more convenient than flour. Common white paint (white-lead) can be spread on the burnt surface *ad libitum*, and is highly recommended. The after-treatment consists in good food, careful nursing, and dressing of the wounds, and judicious stimulation.

Snake-bite.—A ligature should be tied tightly around the limb above the wound, and, if

possible, the mouth should instantly be applied and suction made to extract the poison. The virus will not be absorbed by an unbroken mucous surface. If the wound can not be reached with the mouth, a cupping glass should be applied. In using suction, the mouth should be rinsed with brandy. Brandy or whisky must be given in large quantities. Dr. Hammond has proved the efficiency of Bibron's antidote in rattlesnake bite, and thinks it applicable to the poison of other reptiles. It is as follows :

R	Iodide of potash.....	gr. iv.	
	Corrosive sublimate.....	gr. ij.	
	Bromine.....	3 v.	M.

Ten drops of this mixture, diluted with a table-spoonful or two of wine or brandy, constitute a dose. To be repeated if necessary. It must be kept in glass-stoppered vials well secured.

Hydrophobia.—In mad-dog bites, the wounded parts should, if possible, be immediately sucked with the mouth. If it can not be reached with the mouth, a cupping-glass should be applied. The part should then be freely excised. It is advisable to ligate the limb until suction, or excision, as in snake-bite. Although I have never tried it, nor heard of it being tried, still no harm could come of the use of Bibron's antidote, and it might prove beneficial.

Post-mortem Wounds.—These wounds should be immediately sucked by the mouth, well washed, and compression made upon the finger until it has bled freely.

CHAPTER IV.

HERNIA.

Inguinal Hernia.—*Operation.*—The bladder being emptied, the pubes shaved, the patient should be brought to the edge of the bed, and the surgeon, standing between his legs and having the skin well pinched up that covers the external ring, divides the fold in the usual way, (by thrusting the point of the knife through the pinched-up integument, with the back of the blade toward the hernia and cutting upward,) by an incision three inches in length, commencing about an inch above the external abdominal ring. Should the superficial external pudic or any vessels be severed in this incision, they should be ligated. The surgeon proceeds through the subcutaneous structures; if the patient has long worn a truss, he will find the superficial fascia very much thickened. He divides this in a line with the external incision, and then exposes the intercolumnar fascia, which is generally thickened and incorporated with the superficial fascia. An opening should be very carefully made into this fascia, a grooved director passed under the edge of the ring, and this slit up. In rare cases,

the hernia may now be reduced; most commonly, however, the stricture is situated deeper than this. The cremasteric fascia, generally considerably thickened, is now exposed, and must be carefully divided upon a director, when the subserous cellular tissue, or fascia propria, will be laid bare. The surgeon should now again attempt to reduce the hernia, but if he fails in this, the sack must be opened at its anterior part, the finger introduced, and the stricture divided from within by pressing the finger-nail under it and cautiously sliding the hernia knife along this. It is an established rule in surgery, that this division should be made in a direction parallel with the course of the epigastric vessels, whether it be situated on the inner side (direct inguinal) or upon the outer side (oblique inguinal) of these. A line drawn from the middle of Poupart's ligament to half-way between the xiphoid cartilage and umbilicus will cover the direction of this artery in the first half of its length.

Femoral Hernia.—*Operation.*—The patient being in the same position as in the previous operation, an incision is made of sufficient length to expose the sac and the saphenous opening. In some cases, it will be necessary to give to this incision a crucial form. The sac being reached, opened, and the contents examined, the surgeon will first ascertain whether the falciform liga-

ment is the seat of stricture. (The falciform ligament is the upper margin of the saphenous opening.) If it is the seat of stricture, nothing is easier or more free from danger than to incise it in a direction upward and inward. If the hernia can not now be reduced, it only remains to carry the forefinger of the left hand to the femoral ring, feel for the sharp edge of Gimbernat's ligament, and with a probe-pointed bistoury, laid flatwise, its edge directed toward the spine of the pubes, press firmly against the ligament *without* any sawing-motion, and the stricture will be divided.

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DISLOCATIONS.

Lower Jaw.—*Reduction.*—The surgeon, standing before the patient, applies his thumbs (well wrapped with a napkin or towel) to the molar teeth on both sides and depresses the angle of the jaw forcibly, at the same time raising the chin by means of his fingers underneath it. If only one condyle is dislocated, the effort at reduction should be applied to the injured side alone. The four-tailed bandage should then be applied, and the patient not allowed to talk, or eat any *solid food* for several days.

Humerus. Shoulder-Joint. Subglenoid.—*Operation for reduction.*—The forearm being flexed upon the arm and the arm elevated to a

right angle with the body, the foot is placed upon a stool high enough to bring the knee under the axilla; the arm should now be rotated forward, depressing the hand and forearm, while the knee serves as a fulcrum on which the humerus acts as a lever to prize the head of the humerus into the glenoid cavity.

Should this method fail, the patient should be brought under the influence of an anæsthetic, and placed in the recumbent posture upon the floor. With his heel in the axilla, the surgeon draws the arm of the patient steadily downward, parallel with the side of the body; the heel as a fulcrum serving to force the head of the humerus into the glenoid fossa.

Subcoracoid and subclavicular Dislocations.—

The subcoracoid is reduced by the same manipulation as the subglenoid. The subclavicular, which is only an exaggeration of the subcoracoid, demands sufficient extension to disengage the head and neck of the humerus from under the conjoined tendons of the coraco-brachialis and biceps; after this, the manipulation is the same as in the preceding.

Subspinous Dislocation on Dorsum of Scapula.—Very infrequent. Make extension in a direction outward and downward.

Dislocation of Elbow-Joint backward.—Place the knee in the bend of the elbow, flex the fore-

arm, and make extension from the hand and wrist.

Dislocation of Elbow-Joint forward.—Only seven cases of the dislocation of the ulna and radius forward have been reported. The reduction is best accomplished by forced flexion of the forearm, aided by pressure at the elbow from the inner side of the joint, downward in the direction of the shaft of the humerus.

Dislocation of the Wrist-Joint.—Extension and counter extension; antero-posterior splints to prevent the recurrence of the accident.

Dislocation of the Femur upon the Dorsum of Ilium. —*Signs.*—The limb is shortened, rotated inward, adducted, and slightly flexed. Trochanter major less prominent than upon opposite side; sometimes the head of the femur may be felt upon the dorsum of the ilium.

Operation.—The patient resting upon his back, the surgeon, in the case of the right thigh, seizing the knee with his left hand and the ankle with his right, flexes the leg to a right angle with the thigh. Then the thigh is flexed to about a right angle with the body, then abducted and rotated outward.

In case this method fails, Sir Astley Cooper recommends extension by means of the pulleys, in the direction of the axis of the limb.

Dislocation into the Ischiatic Notch.—Reduction is effected by the same manipulation which has already been described for dislocation upon the dorsum. If, during the manipulation, the thigh is very much flexed upon the abdomen, there is great danger that the head of the femur will be carried around the lower margin of the acetabulum into the thyroid foramen. If this happens, reverse manipulation will restore the head of the femur to its original dislocation.

This dislocation may also be reduced by extension applied in the same manner as for dislocation upon the dorsum, only that the thigh must be *more flexed* while the extension is made.

Dislocation upon the Pubes.—*Signs.*—The leg is generally shortened, abducted slightly, and rotated outward, and the head or neck of the femur may be felt over the horizontal ramus of the pubes.

Reduction.—If the head of the femur has passed above, while the neck rests upon the pubis, extension must precede manipulation, or, if manipulation is at once employed, the first step will be to rotate the thigh outward and abduct it very forcibly, so as to throw the head upon the pubes; after which, forced flexion, adduction, and rotation inward will carry the head into the acetabulum.

Dislocation into the Obturator Foramen.—*Operation for Reduction.*—The patient resting

upon his back, a sheet is passed around the pelvis, and its two ends committed to two assistants standing on the side opposite the dislocated limb. A second assistant passes his hand under the sound leg and seizes the ankle of the dislocated limb, while the surgeon stands on the dislocated side with a strong band passed beneath the upper part of the thigh and over his shoulders. The first assistant steadies the pelvis, the second draws the dislocated limb under and across the sound limb, while the surgeon, by erecting his body, lifts forward, outward, and a little toward the head of the patient.

Dislocations of the Patella outward.—Reduction is effected by laying the patient upon the floor, while the surgeon, lifting the leg and thigh, places the heel upon his own shoulder, relaxing the quadriceps extensor muscle, and then pushing the patella with his hand toward its natural position.

Inward dislocation is reduced by the same manœuvre.

Upward Dislocation occurs with rupture of the ligamentum patellæ. The treatment is the same as for fracture, and consists in elevating the limb upon a well-cushioned inclined plane, so as to relax the quadriceps extensor, and then securing the patella in place by a roller; after which the whole must be supported upon the

splint by a roller extending from the foot to the groin.

Dislocations of the Tibia at the Knee-Joint.—Complete dislocations at this articulation are, in most cases, compound and complicated, and often require immediate amputation.

In lateral displacements that are partial, simple extension will generally succeed. If the dislocation is backward, forced and extreme flexion has seldom or never failed. If the dislocation is forward, the manipulation must be reversed.

Dislocations at the Ankle-Joint.—This joint is liable to dislocation forward and backward. The reduction is effected by extension and suitable pressure.



URINARY TESTS.

Properties and Composition of the Normal Urine.—Total quantity in twenty-four hours, 27 to 50 fluid ounces. Ordinary range of specific gravity, from 1015 to 1025. Extreme range of specific gravity, from 1005 to 1030. Reaction, acid.

The *specific gravity* of urine may be determined by means of the *urinometer*, manufactured by Tiemann & Co. of New-York, which will be accurate enough for ordinary purposes. The

temperature of the urine when tested should be about 60° Fahrenheit.

Test for Albumen.—Fill a test-tube about half full of urine, and apply the heat to the upper layer, which, if it be rendered turbid, will present a marked contrast with the clear fluid below. If the urine be neutral or alkaline, a few drops of acetic acid should be added before the heat is applied. In urine that is very feebly acid, neutral, or alkaline, turbidity may follow the application of heat when no albumen is present. This is due to a deposition of the earthy phosphates; and the character of this precipitate may be recognized by adding a drop or two of nitric acid, which immediately clears up the specimen.

In the test by nitric acid, the reagent may be simply dropped in, or allowed to trickle down the side of the test-tube, and fall to the bottom. In most specimens of albuminous urine, the nitric acid, simply added to the urine, will produce a well-marked coagulation. When the acid is carefully passed to the bottom of the tube, there is a clear stratum below formed by the acid, a clear stratum of urine above, and an intermediate zone of coagulation, more or less opaque.

Quantitative Analysis.—A small quantity of acetic acid is added to a weighed quantity of urine, and the specimen is boiled in a test-tube. The precipitate may then be collected on a filter,

carefully dried and weighed, and its proportion calculated. So careful an estimate is rarely required.

A rough but sufficiently accurate estimate may be made by adding acetic acid, boiling, and allowing the flaky precipitate to settle. Its proportion may then be expressed as one eighth, one fourth, etc., in proportion to what part of the whole is occupied by the turbid precipitate.

Test for Sugar.—Fehling's test liquid is the only reliable test for the presence of sugar in the urine.

The following is the best way to prepare and keep it: Take of sulphate of copper $94\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and put in a tight vial with one fluid ounce of distilled water. Take of tartrate of potash $378\frac{9}{10}$ grains, and put in another vial, with a fluid ounce of distilled water. In another vial keep a solution of caustic soda, of a specific gravity of 1.12. (That is, take two one-ounce vials, weighing the same, and into each put an ounce of distilled water. Supposing each to weigh 100 grains, add to one of them enough caustic soda to weigh one hundred and twelve grains.)

Measure half a fluid drachm of the solution of copper, add half a fluid drachm of the solution of tartrate of potash, add fifteen minims of distilled water, and add the solution of caustic soda, to make in all three fluid drachms. Fill a test-tube an inch with this liquid, which is boiled, and add

the urine drop by drop. In ordinary diabetic urine, the first few drops will produce a brilliant reddish or yellow opaque precipitate. If the urine be added to about an equal volume with the test liquid, and the mixture be again brought to the boiling point, without any precipitate, it is certain that no sugar is present.

In ordinary tests, one part of the solution of copper, one part of the solution of potash, and four parts of the solution of soda, mixed in a test tube, will answer perfectly well.

Quantitative Analysis.—Take two specimens of the diabetic urine, and put into separate bottles. To one is added a small lump of German yeast, and the cork nicked to allow of the escape of the gas. The other bottle is tightly corked. The two bottles are then set aside in a warm place, as the mantelpiece in winter, or in the sun in summer. In twenty-four hours the fermentation will have been completed in the specimen to which the yeast was added. If the specific gravity of the two be now compared, the fermented specimen will be found much the lighter from loss of sugar, which has been decomposed into alcohol and carbonic acid. The difference in the density of the two specimens, expressed in degrees of the urinometer, will represent the number of grains of sugar per fluid ounce in the urine. For example, if the specific gravity of the fermented specimen be

1010, and the unfermented specimen 1040, the urine contains 30 grains of sugar per fluid ounce, both specimens being at the same temperature.

Test for Bile.—Upon a porcelain surface spread a thin stratum of the urine, and add to it a drop of nitroso-nitric acid, (a mixture of nitrous and nitric acid.) If biliverdine, the coloring matter of the bile, be present, the drop of acid will be fringed with a rapidly varying play of colors, violet, green, and red, which speedily disappear. A drop of nitric acid will produce nearly the same appearance, though the colors are less strongly marked.

Quantitative Analysis for Urea.—A strong glass tube, about twelve or fourteen inches long, closed at one end, and its open extremity ground smooth, and having the bore not larger than the thumb can cover, holding from two to three cubic inches, each divided into tenths and hundredths by graduation on the glass, is filled more than a third full of mercury, to which afterward a measured quantity of urine to be examined is poured, which may be from a quarter of a drachm to a drachm or upward, according to the capacity of the tube; then holding the tube in one hand near its open extremity, and having the thumb in readiness to cover the aperture, the operator fills it completely full with a solution of the hypochlorite of soda,

(Labarraque's solution,) taking care not to overflow the tube, and then instantly covers the opening tightly with the thumb, and having rapidly inverted the tube once or twice, to mix the urine with the hypochlorite, finally opens the tube under a saturated solution of common salt in water, contained in a steady cup or small mortar. The mercury then flows out, and the solution of salt takes its place, and the mixture of urine and hypochlorite being lighter than the solution of salt, will remain in the upper part of the tube, and will be prevented from descending and mixing with the fluid in the cup. A rapid disengagement of minute globules of gas soon takes place in the mixture in the upper part of the tube, and the gas is there retained and collected. The tube is then left in the upright position till there is no further appearance of minute globules of gas being formed, the time being dependent upon the strength of the hypochlorite and the quantity of urea present; but the decomposition is usually completed in from three to four hours; it may, however, be left much longer, even for a day if convenient, and having set the experiment going it requires no further attention; and when the decomposition is completed, it is only necessary to read the quantity of gas produced off the scale on the tube. Using half a fluid drachm of urine, each cubic inch of gas represents 0.645 of a grain of urea.

To obtain the proportion, multiply the fractions of a cubic inch, graduated on the tube, by 0.645, and the result will be the amount of urea in half a fluid drachm of urine, in grains.

Test for Chlorides.—In many diseases, principally in pneumonitis, it becomes necessary to ascertain the quantity of chlorides in the urine. In this latter disease, while the process of exudation is going on, and after solidification has taken place, until resolution begins, the chlorides are frequently diminished, if not altogether absent from the urine.

Quantitative Analysis.—Make a solution of chemically pure fused nitrate of silver in distilled water, so that six fluid ounces shall contain 57.47 grains of the salt. A fluid ounce of this will correspond to two grains of chlorine.

Measure out carefully two fluid drachms of urine, and add a few drops of nitric acid, to keep the phosphates in solution when the nitrate of silver is added; then measure out half a fluid ounce of the test liquid, pour it into the burette, and carefully fill with distilled water to 0. The urine may now be diluted with water, if it be desired to make the estimate with great nicety, or the undiluted urine may be used.

The solution is then gradually added to the urine from the burette, each addition being followed by a white precipitate. Each time after

adding the test-liquid the mixture should be stirred with a glass rod, and the precipitate allowed to settle. At the moment when the addition of the test liquid fails to produce a precipitate, the analysis is complete. The test will occupy from ten to fifteen minutes. Each division of the scale on the burette into two grains represents $\frac{2}{250}$ of a grain of chlorine.

If the urine be albuminous, two fluid drachms should be carefully measured, acidulated with a little acetic acid, and boiled. The coagulated albumen may now be separated by filtration, the clear filtrate acidulated with nitric acid, and then treated with the graduated solution of nitrate of silver.

The following is the ordinary way of determining merely the presence or absence of the chlorides. Fill a test-tube one third full of urine, and add to this a few drops of pure nitric acid, then add the solution of nitrate of silver, and a cloudy precipitate will be seen, the greater or less density of which will indicate the proportion of chlorine present in the urine. Should albumen be present, the addition of the nitric acid will indicate it.

Quantitative Analysis for Phosphoric Acid.—Take 9.33 grains of pure iron by hydrogen, and dissolve in pure hydrochloric acid, adding a little nitric acid; evaporate this carefully to dryness in a water-bath, to drive off the excess of

hydrochloric acid, and dissolve the residue in six fluid ounces of distilled water. One fluid ounce of this solution will correspond to two grains of phosphoric acid.

Dissolve 400 grains of acetate of soda in six fluid ounces of water, and add 800 grains of ordinary acetic acid. Half a fluid drachm of this solution is to be added to two fluid drachms of urine before adding the solution of perchloride of iron.

Dissolve twelve grains of ferrocyanide of potassium in six fluid ounces of water.

To estimate the entire amount of phosphoric acid in a given specimen, measure off two fluid drachms of urine, and add half a fluid drachm of the solution of acetate of soda and acetic acid. Pour half a fluid ounce of solution of sesquichloride of iron into the burette, and dilute with distilled water to 0. The iron solution is now to be gradually added to the mixture of urine, this producing a yellowish precipitate. During this process the mixture is stirred with a glass rod, and a drop is taken from time to time, put upon a bit of filtering paper, which is pressed with the fingers over a second piece of filtering paper moistened with the solution of ferrocyanide of potassium. The faintest blue color appearing on the paper moistened with the solution of ferrocyanide of potassium is an indication that an excess of iron is present in the mixture, and the analysis is then complete. The amount of iron

solution added may then be read off from the burette, and each division into two grains represents $\frac{2}{50}$ of a grain of phosphoric acid.

A Summary of the more important differential Characters of Variola, Scarlatina, Rubeola, and Roseola.

Period of Incubation.—The average period in variola, from 10 to 14 days; in scarlatina, from 1 to 6 days; in rubeola, from 6 to 10 days.

Stage of Invasion.—Duration in variola, 2 to 3 days; in scarlatina, 1 to 2 days; in rubeola 4 to 5 days; in roseola, 1 to 2 days. In variola, whitish or ash-colored spots in the mouth and fauces, and sometimes a cutaneous efflorescence; lumbar pain in a marked degree. In scarlatina, efflorescence and sometimes exudation in throat; febrile movement often notably intense. In rubeola, coryza, irritability of eyes, hoarseness, and loud barking cough.

Stage of Eruption.—In variola, eruption appearing first on face and wrists, and gradually extending over cutaneous surface. The eruption at first maculated, next papular, next vesicular, more or less of the vesicles umbilicated, and finally, the eruption pustular. The eruption aborting at different stages in case of varioloid. The eruption in varicella differing in being vesicular at first, the vesicles not being umbilicated, and not becoming pustular; also in the short duration of the stage of eruption. The febrile

movement in variola remitting or ceasing with the appearance of the eruption. In scarlatina, the eruption frequently appearing on the chest and upper extremities, before, or simultaneously with its appearance on the face and neck. The eruption rapidly diffused over the cutaneous surface. The eruption of a scarlet color, not elevated, assuming the form of patches with irregular or serrated edges, or existing continuously over the whole surface. The tongue resembling a ripe strawberry. In rubeola, the eruption appearing first on the head, and gradually extending over the cutaneous surface. The color a dull or deep red; the eruption elevated, and the coalescing papules grouped in crescentic forms. Febrile movement not diminished at the time the eruption appears. In roseola, the eruption appearing in different parts of the cutaneous surface; the color rose-red; eruption not elevated; febrile movement slight; no affection of the throat or air-passages.

Stage of Desquamation.—In variola, concretion of pus, and the formation of crusts or scabs. In scarlatina, the epidermis exfoliated, sometimes in branny scales, and sometimes in large flakes or patches. In rubeola, desquamation frequently wanting, and when it occurs, always furfuraceous. In roseola, no desquamation.

CHAPTER V.

ALTERATIVES.

- 1 **R** Calomel, gr. vj.
Powdered Opium, gr. iij.
Quinine, gr. xij.
Syrup, q.s. **M.**

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One night and morning.

- 2 **R** Tinct. Iodine, f ʒ j.
Mucilage of Acacia, f ʒ ij.
Distilled Water, f ʒ vj. **M.**

Sig. One table-spoonful every two hours.

In strumous diathesis.

- 3 **R** Iodide of Potassium, ʒ iv.
Iodine, gr. ij.
Peppermint Water, f ʒ vj. **M.**

Sig. Take one tea-spoonful three times a day.

In epilepsy and catalepsy.—MAGENDIE.

- 4 R Iodide of Potassium, 3 j.
 Syrup Ginger, f 3 j.
 Water, f 3 v. M.

Sig. Take a table-spoonful three times a day.

Prescribed in secondary syphilis, lupus, and various cutaneous diseases.

- 5 R Red Iodide Mercury, gr. j.
 Iodide of Potassium, 3 j.
 Water, f 3 j.
 Syrup, 3 v. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful three times a day.

Used in secondary syphilis and obstinate skin-diseases.—HÔPITAL ST. LOUIS.

- 6 R Donovan's Solution, f 3 ij.
 Syrup of Ginger, f 3 ss.
 Water, f 3 iij. M.

Sig. A dessert-spoonful an hour after each meal.—DONOVAN.

(BIBRON'S ANTIDOTE.)

- 7 **R** Bromine, $\mathfrak{z}$ v.
 Iodide of Potassium, gr. iv.
 Corrosive Sublimate, gr. ij. **M.**

Sig. Take ten drops in a table-spoonful of wine or brandy. Repeat every fifteen or twenty minutes, until relieved.

Prof. Bibron, Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, and Dr. W. A. Hammond have found this a valuable antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake.

- 8 **R** Fowler's Solution, ℥lxxx.
 Iodide of Potassium, gr. xvj.
 Iodine, gr. iv.
 Syrup of Orange Peel, f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. **M.**

Sig. A tea-spoonful three times a day in a wine-glass of water.

In chronic eczema.—NELIGAN.

- 9 **R** Arseniate of Soda, gr. j.
 Water, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j. **M.**

Sig. Twenty drops three times a day.

Used in skin-diseases.

- 10 R Nitromuriatic Acid, f ʒ j.
 Water, f ʒ viij.

Mix and add

Hoffmann's Anodyne, f ʒ ij. M.

Sig. From twenty drops to half a tea-spoonful, to be given every three hours in a wine-glassful of sweetened water.

- 11 R Bromide of Potassium, gr. iij.

Sig. Every two or three hours as an antaphrodisiac.

- 12 R Borate of Soda, in solution, in small quantities, injected into the rectum.

Also—

R Phosphorus, gr. xij.
 Oil of Sweet Almonds, ʒ j.

Sig. Melt the phosphorus in the oil, by aid of warm water, and add oil of bergamot q. s. to give the mixture an agreeable taste. Take five to ten drops two or three times a day.

In impotence.

13 $\mathcal{R}$ Acetate of Lead, gr. iij.

Sig. Take at once.

Or—

$\mathcal{R}$ Carbonate of Soda, gr. x. to xx.

Sig. Take at once.

To neutralize poisoning by alum that has been given through mistake to patients unable to vomit.

14 $\mathcal{R}$ Iodide of Potassium, gr. xx.

Sig. Take three times a day.

Or—

$\mathcal{R}$ Bromide of Potassium, gr. xxx.

Sig. Take three times a day.

In cases of cerebral affections, where the diagnosis is uncertain.—HAMMOND.

15 $\mathcal{R}$ Bromide of Calcium, gr. xv.

Sig. Take three times a day.

Excessive sleep is not an alarming symptom after the administration of the above.

Recommended in cerebral congestion.—HAMMOND.

16 $\mathcal{R}$ Arsenious Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$.

Sig. Three times a day.

In cerebral congestion.—HAMMOND.

17 $\mathcal{R}$ Iodide of Potassium, gr. xx.
 Corrosive Sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.

Sig. Take this three times a day.

In syphilis.—SAYRE.

18 $\mathcal{R}$ Bromide of Sodium, gr. xx.

Sig. Take this three times a day, and gradually increase.

Epilepsy in children.—HAMMOND.

19 $\mathcal{R}$ Strychnia, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$.

Sig. Take this three times a day, gradually increasing to $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain. Ether spray to spinal column.

In chorea.—HAMMOND.

20 $\mathcal{R}$ Syrup of Iodide of Iron, gtt. iiij.

Sig. Take every two or three hours.

Eruptions peculiar to children.—BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

21 $\mathcal{R}$ Fowler's Solution, gtt. x.

Sig. Take this two or three times a day, for an adult.

In chorea.

22 $\mathcal{R}$ Subcarbonate of Iron, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.

Sig. Take one tea-spoonful three times a day.

In neuralgia and chorea.

23 $\mathcal{R}$ Carbonate of Iron, $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Sig. Take ten to thirty grains three times a day.

In chlorosis.

24 ℞ Chloroform, gtt. xx.

Repeated, if necessary.

In colic.

25 ℞ Extract of Colocynth, gr. xl.
 Extract of Hyoscyamus, gr. xx. M.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One every night at bed-time.

In habitual constipation.

26 ℞ Syrup of Ginger, f $\frac{z}{3}$ jss.
 Syrup of White Poppies, f $\frac{z}{3}$ ss. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful to child three or four years old, three times a day.

In habitual bowel-complaints of children.

27 ℞ Water of Ammonia, gtt. x. to xxx.

Sig. Dilute largely with water and take at once, to relieve a fit of drunkenness.

28 ℞ Arsenious Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$.

Sig. Three times a day, increasing the dose to one tenth of a grain, if necessary.

In cutaneous eruptions, due to the action of the bromides.—HAMMOND.

29 ℞ Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, gtt. xxx.

Sig. Take, strongly diluted with water, every half-hour.

30 ℞ Nitric Acid, q.s.

Dilute with water and add sugar to make a drink resembling lemonade.

Sig. One dessert-spoonful every hour for a child.

In whooping-cough.

31 ℞ Alum, gr. ij. to x.

According to age of child.

^ Sig. Three times a day.

In whooping-cough.

- 32 R Sulphate of Zinc, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Ext. Belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M.

Sig. Take this three times a day.

In whooping-cough.—Prof. ROGERS.

- 33 R Cochineal, gr. x.
 Carbonate of Potassa, gr. xx.
 White Sugar, 3 j.
 Water, f $\frac{2}{3}$ iv. M.

Sig. One dessert-spoonful three times a day,
to child one year old, and increase with age.

In whooping-cough.

- 34 R Podophyllin, gr. xv.
 Extract Taraxacum, $\frac{7}{5}$ ss.
 Water, f $\frac{2}{3}$ iij.
 Oil of Lemon, 3 j.
 Syrup of Orange-peel, $\frac{7}{3}$ j.
 Nitro-muriatic Acid, 3 ij. M.

Sig. Tea-spoonful one hour before each meal.

In jaundice.

- 35 R Powdered Snakeroot, gr. x.

Sig. Every three hours, to promote the out-
break in rubeola.

- 36 **R** Compound Spirit of Lavender,
 Hoffmann's Anodyne, āā gtt. xl.
 Tincture of Valerian, f 3 ij. M.

Sig. At once.

In headache of pregnancy.

- 37 **R** Solution of Chloride of Ammonium,
 gr. xx.

Sig. Three times a day.

In sick-headache.

- 38 **R** Subcarbonate of Iron, q.s.

Sig. One to two tea-spoonfuls every three or four hours.

In neuralgia.

- 39 **R** Valerianate of Ammonia, gr. iij.

Dissolve in water.

Sig. Every three or four hours.

In neuralgia.

- 40 R Sulphate of Zinc, gr. j.
 Extract of Hyoscyamus, gr. iiij. M.

Sig. Make one pill and take at bed-time.

In night-sweats of phthisis.

- 41 R Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, gtt. xx.

Sig. At bed-time.

In night-sweats.

- 42 R Phosphate of Zinc, gr. ij.

Sig. At bed-time.

In night-sweats of phthisis.—BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

- 43 R Iodide of Potassium, q.s.

Sig. In as large doses as can be endured by patient, commencing with ten grains, and increasing; three times a day.

In hydrocephalus.—HAMMOND.

- 4 R Chloride of Ammonium, gr. xxx.

Make a solution.

Sig. Three times a day.

In pleurodynia and neuralgia.

- 45 R Subcarbonate of Bismuth, gr. x.
 Pepsin, gr. ij. M.

Sig. At once.

In weakness of pregnancy.

- 46 R Tincture of Cinchonia, f 3 xij.
 Dilute Nitric Acid, f 3 iij.
 Tincture of Nux Vomica, f 3 ij.
 Syrup of Ginger, f 3 vj. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful as often as needed.

In flatulence of pregnancy.

- 47 R Nitrate of Potassa, ʒ ss.
 Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Take this within twenty-four hours, and repeat, if necessary.

Very useful in acute rheumatism.

48 R Nitric Acid, gtt. x.

Sig. Three times a day.

In intermittent fever.

49 R Permanganate³ of Potassa, gr. iij.
 Water, f ʒj. M.

Sig. Inject into bladder.

In inflammation of that organ.

50 R Bitartrate of Potassa, ʒj.
 Jalap, gr. x. M.

Sig. Three times a day.

In general dropsy.

51 R Sulphate of Quinia, gr. xv.
 Morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Extract of Belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M.

Sig. At once.

In the cold stage of intermittent fever, to shorten the paroxysm.

- 52 **R** Sulphate of Manganese, 3 ij.
 Water, O. j. **M.**

Sig. One or two wine-glassfuls every two hours.

In jaundice.

- 53 **R** Subnitrate of Bismuth, gr. xx.

Sig. Every two hours.

*In habitual pain in stomach, with indigestion,
and in gastro-enteritis, with diarrhœa.*

- 54 **R** Subnitrate of Bismuth, gr. xx.
 Carbolic Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. **M.**

Sig. Three times a day.

In chronic diarrhœa.

- 55 **R** Muriated Tincture of Iron, f 3 j.

Sig. Three times a day.

In erysipelas.—Dr. BELL.

- 56 R Arsenious Acid,
 Strychnia, āā gr. $\frac{1}{50}$.

Sig. Twice a day.

In chlorosis.—HAMMOND.

- 57 R Arsenious Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sig. Three times a day.

In asthma.

- 58 R Arsenious Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sig. Three times a day.

In chorea.

- 59 R Bromide of Sodium, ℥j.
 Pepsin,
 Subnitrate of Bismuth, āā ℥ ss.
 Water, f ℥ iv. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful in one ounce of water,
three times a day.

In dyspepsia and diarrhœa.

60 **R** Lacto-phosphate of Lime, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.

Sig. One table-spoonful three times a day.

Indigestion.

61 **R** Citrate of Potassa, q.s.

Sig. Make into a pleasant lemonade with warm water, and give frequent draughts to patient. At same time place the invalid in a hot-water bath.

To bring out the eruption in measles.—Dr. BELL.

62 **R** Nitrate of Silver, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sig. Every four hours, omitting ten days of each month.

In locomotor ataxia.—HAMMOND.

63 **R** Bicarbonate of Potassa, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
Lemon Juice, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j. **M.**

Sig. Every four hours, until urine is alkaline.

Apply Tincture of Aconite to diseased joint.

In acute articular rheumatism.

64 ℞ Wine of Colchicum, ℥xij.

Sig. Three or four times a day.

In rheumatism with gout.

65 ℞ Pulverized Black Snakeroot, q.s.

Sig. Twenty grains four times a day.

In acute rheumatism.

66 ℞ Acetate of Lead, gr. j.

Sig. In one pill, night and morning.

In case of salivation.

67 ℞ Officinal Solution of Potassa, gtt. xxx.

Sig. Every hour.

In strangury from use of cantharides.

68 ℞ Bromide of Potassium, gr. vj.

Sig. Three times a day.

In spermatorrhœa.

69 ℞ Bromide of Potassium, gr. x.

 Sig. Every two hours.

In strangury.

70 ℞ Quinine, gr. x.
 Calomel, gr. ij. M.

 Sig. Twice in twenty-four hours.

In enlarged spleen.

71 ℞ Bicarbonate of Soda, ʒ j.
 Water, q.s. to make paste.

 Sig. Apply in stings of bees and insects.

72 ℞ Donovan's Solution, gtt. v.

 Sig. Three times a day.

In doubtful cutaneous eruptions.—U. S. Disp.

73 ℞ Sulphate of Cinchona, gr. xxx.
 Muriated Tincture of Iron, f ʒ ss. M.

 Sig. Twenty drops four or five times a day.

 Apply locally

 Oxide of Zinc Ointment.

In sores peculiar to young children.

℞ Corrosive Sublimate, gr. j.
Water, f ℥ j.
Alcohol, f ℥ j. M.

Sig. Fifteen drops three times a day, gradually increasing to one tea-spoonful, and then gradually decrease.

In tertiary syphilis.—BENSON.

75 ℞ Extract of Belladonna, gr. iiij.
Water, f ℥ j.

Sig. One drop three times a day to child one year old, two drops to child two years old, and so on.

As a prophylactic in scarlatina epidemics.

76 ℞ Oil of Sassafras, gtt. v.

Sig. On a lump of sugar.

To relieve the nausea from use of tobacco.

77 ℞ Phosphate of Zinc, gr. iiij.
Nux Vomica, gr. x. M.

Make thirty pills.

Sig. One three times a day.

In cerebral anæmia.

78 ℞ Calomel, gr. j.

Sig. Every four hours in pill, adding opium if the calomel acts as a cathartic. Also rub mercurial ointment over eye-brow.

In iritis.

79 ℞ Corrosive Sublimate, gr. ij.
 Iodide of Potassium, ℥ v.
 Water, f ℥ iv. M.

Sig. One drachm (containing about one-sixteenth of a grain of corrosive sublimate) three times a day.

In tubercular meningitis.—HAMMOND.

80 ℞ Sulphate of Atropia, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

Sig. Twice a day.

In night-sweats.

81 ℞ Sulphate of Atropia, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

Sig. Inject hypodermically, and apply belladonna plaster to the affected part.

In neuralgia of ulnar or radial nerve, or in sciatica.—HAMMOND.

82 R Hyoseyamus, gr. iij.

Sig. Every four hours, until effect is noticed.

To prevent the recurrence of neuralgia.—HAMMOND.

83 R Extract of Belladonna, q.s.

Make pills of one-fourth grain each.

Sig. One, two, and three pills, and so on, for one, two, and three days.

In obstinate constipation.

84 R Sulphate of Atropia, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sig. Three times a day, and increase gradually up to one thirtieth or one fortieth of a grain.

In neuralgia.

85 R Chloride of Barium, ʒ j.
Water, f ʒ i. M.

Sig. Ten drops three times a day.

In sclerosis of the spinal cord.

- 86 ℞ Extract of Aloes,
 Ox-gall, āā grs. ij. M.

Sig. Three times a day.

In habitual constipation.

- 87 ℞ Extract of Aloes, ʒ ss.
 Tincture of Ox-gall, f ʒ ss.

Make ten pills.

Sig. One pill three times a day.

In melancholy with suicidal tendency.

- 88 ℞ Wine of Colchicum, ℥ xxx.

Sig. Four times a day, and repeat, if necessary.

In rheumatism and gout.

- 89 ℞ Fluid Extract of Ergot, ℥ xx.

Sig. Four times a day, and repeat, if necessary.

In enlarged spleen.

90 ℞ Strychnia, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.

Sig. Three times a day.

In paralysis, resulting from cerebral anæmia.

91 ℞ Fluid Extract of Ergot, f℥xx.

Sig. Three times a day.

In congestion of the spinal cord.

92 ℞ Bromide of Sodium, ʒj.
 Pepsin,
 Subnitrate of Bismuth, āā ʒss.
 Water, fʒix. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every three hours.

In indigestion.

93 ℞ Balsam of Copaiba, ʒi
 Sweet Spirit of Nitre,
 Laudanum, fʒij. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful three times a day.

In gonorrhœa.—HAMMOND.

94 ℞ Balsam of Copaiba, ʒ ss.

Sig. Three times a day.

In bronchitis.



ANTACIDS.

95 ℞ Prepared Chalk, ʒ jss.
 Powdered Cinnamon, ʒ j.
 Powdered Black Pepper, gr. viij.
 Powdered Opium, gr. vj. M.

Make twelve powders.

Sig. One, three or four times a day.

In diarrhœa.

96 ℞ Magnesia, ʒ ss.
 Bicarbonate of Soda,
 Powdered Ginger, āā ʒ j. M.

Sig. A small tea-spoonful occasionally.

In cardialgia.

- 97 ℞ Chalk Mixture, f ℥ v.
 Tinct. Catechu,
 Paregoric, āā f ℥ ss. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful every three hours.

Used in diarrhœa accompanied by acidity or flatulence.

- 98 ℞ Solution of Lime,
 Fresh Milk, āā f ℥ iij. M.

Sig. One or two table-spoonfuls for a dose.

Sickness of stomach.

- 99 ℞ Lime-water,
 Milk, equal parts, q.s.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every hour.

Also

- ℞ Pepsin, gr. xv.

Sig. Take this three times a day.

Sponge with hot salt-water. Warm flax-seed poultice over belly.

In chronic diarrhœa.

100 ℞ Lactic Acid, 3 j.

Sig. Before each meal.

In dyspepsia.

101 ℞ Lime-water, one part.
Milk, three parts.

Sig. Table-spoonful several times a day.

In indigestion.

102 ℞ Powdered Snakeroot,
White Magnesia, āā gr. xvj.
Powdered Rhubarb, gr. xij. M.

Divide into six powders.

Sig. One every day.

In dyspepsia of children.

103 ℞ Chalk Mixture, ℥ ij.
Deodorized Tinct. Opium, gtt. xxx.
Creasote, gtt. ij. M.

Sig. Two tea-spoonfuls every three hours.

In the diarrhœa of children, with green discharges.

- 104 ℞ Subcarbonate of Bismuth, gr. j.
 Pepsin, gr. v.
 Strychnia, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$. M.

Sig. Take this after each meal.

Dyspepsia.—L. P. YANDELL, Jr.

HEARTBURN LOZENGES.

- 105 ℞ Bicarbonate of Soda, ℥ iv.
 Powdered Sugar, ℥ xij.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth, q.s.

Rub the soda and sugar together until thoroughly mixed, add the mucilage to make a mass. Divide into troches of ten grains each.—U. S. DISPENSATORY.

- 106 ℞ Aqua Ammonia, gtt. x.
 Water, ℥ ij.

Sig. At once.

In heartburn.

TO MAKE LIME-WATER.

- 107 ℞ Slaked Lime, ℥ ij.
 Water, O. j. M.

Allow to settle, and draw off the water.

108 ℞ Calcined Magnesia, q.s.

Sig. One table-spoonful every two or three hours.

In acidity of stomach.

ANTEMETICS.

109 ℞ Strychnia, gr. j.
 Subnitrate of Bismuth, ℥ iv.
 Syrup, q.s. M.

Divide into twenty pills.

Sig. One pill before each meal.

In nausea from chronic gastric depression.

110 ℞ Oxalate of Cerium, gr. xv.
 Extract Gentian, gr. v. M.

Make ten pills.

Sig. One pill an hour after each meal.

In nausea of pregnancy.—Sir J. Y. SIMPSON.

- 111 ℞ Oxalate of Cerium, gr. xxiv.
 Extract Nux Vomica, gr. xij.
 Iron by Hydrogen, gr. xxiv.
 Syrup, q.s. M.

Make twenty-four pills.

Sig. One at each meal.

In nausea of pregnancy, with general debility.

- 112 ℞ Chloroform, ℥ xv.
 Pure Brandy, f ℥ iss. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every half-hour, in water.

In nausea from nervous depression.

- 113 ℞ Morphia, gr. j.
 Aromatic Sulph. Acid, gtt. lx.
 Syrup of Orange-peel, f ℥ iss. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every two hours, in cold water.

In nausea from gastric depression or intestinal irritation.

- 114 $\mathcal{R}$ Chloroform, $\mathfrak{M}$ x.
 Pure Alcohol, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.
 Bicarbonate of Soda, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
 Peppermint-water, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iiss. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful every half-hour.

*In nausea attending bowel complaints; also, in
nausea of pregnancy with acidity of stomach.*

- 115 $\mathcal{R}$ Rectified Pyroxylic Spt., $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
 Comp. Tinct. Cardamom, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iss. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every four hours.

In nausea of pregnancy.—H. E. EASTLAKE.

- 116 $\mathcal{R}$ Creasote, gtt. xij.
 Subnitrate of Bismuth, $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
 Powdered Tragacanth, gr. xxx.
 Syrup of Orange-peel, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
 Water, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful every hour or two.

In nausea from indigestion.

- 117 $\mathcal{R}$ Ether, one tea-spoonful.
 White Wine, one wine-glassful. M.

Sig. At once, and repeat if necessary.

In sea-sickness.

- 118 $\mathcal{R}$ Creasote, gtt. ij.
 Mucilage, f $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. M.

Sig. At once, and repeat if necessary.

To arrest vomiting.

- 119 $\mathcal{R}$ Sulphite of Soda, 3 j.

Sig. Three times a day.

In yeasty vomiting.

- 120 $\mathcal{R}$ Creasote, ℥iij.
 Powd. Hyoscyamus Leaves, gr. xij.
 Confection of Roses, q.s. M.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One three times a day.

In morning sickness of pregnancy.

ANTHELMINTICS.

- 121 ℞ Calomel, gr. v.
 Powdered Gamboge, gr. iij. M.

Sig. Take at bed-time, in syrup.

For an adult.

- 122 ℞ Calomel, gr. iv.
 Powdered Spigelia, gr. x. M.

Sig. To be taken two mornings in succession, and on the afternoon of the second day followed by a dose of castor oil.

For children over four years of age.

- 123 ℞ Powdered Male-Fern, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Sig. One tea-spoonful.

The following is Madame Nouffer's plan of treating tapeworm:

Give of the powder of the male-fern root from one to three drachms, in a large cupful of distilled water, early in the morning. If the stomach should reject it, the dose to be given again as soon as the sickness has passed off. When it has been upon the stomach two hours, a strong

cathartic bolus (consisting of five grains of gamboge, twelve grains of calomel, and twelve of scammony,) must be taken and worked off with a draught of green tea every now and then. Until the worm comes away, the patient is to take nothing but broth. If, however, the worm is not discharged, either wholly or in part, the powder is to be repeated, with the same regimen on the next day.

- 124 $\mathcal{R}$ Pure Carb. of Potassa, $\mathfrak{z}$ iss.
 Fluid Ext. Rhubarb, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iss.
 Oil Wormseed, gtt. xxv.
 Solution of Lime, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every two hours until purged.—L. C. HEYL.

- 125 $\mathcal{R}$ Oil Wormseed, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iss.
 Castor Oil, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iij.
 Oil of Aniseed, gtt. x. $\mathcal{M}$.

Add

Aromatic Syrup Rhubarb, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Sig. Shake the bottle well before taking, and give one tea-spoonful night and morning, to child two years of age.

126 ℞ Pumpkin Seed, ℥ ij.

Take off the husks, and add

Sugar, ℥ j. M.

And add gradually,

Water, f ℥ viij.

Sig. Take the whole in two or three draughts, at short intervals. Eat very little, if any thing.

In tapeworm.

127 ℞ Cape Aloes, 3 j.

Slippery-Elm Mucilage, O. j. M.

Sig. Inject.

The half of this may be given to child eight or ten years old.

In ascarides.

128 ℞ Red Iodide Mercury, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Iodide of Potassium, gr. viij. M.

Rub together and add gradually,

Distilled Water, O. j.

Sig. Inject a wine-glassful night and morning.

The injection should be continued two or three days, and repeated once or twice at the end of two weeks. The above dose is for a child, and seldom fails to destroy ascarides.—TROUSSEAU.

- 129 ℞ Aloes, gr. xl.
 Carbonate of Potassa, gr. xv.
 Mucilage of Starch, f ℥ x. M.

Sig. Inject into rectum every morning for two or three days, to destroy ascarides.

- 130 ℞ Chenopodium, ʒ iv.

Make into eight powders.

Sig. One before breakfast and at bed-time, for four days.

Then,

- ℞ Calomel,
 Jalap, āā gr. x.

Make two powders.

Sig. One, four hours after the last dose of the above, and the second in nine hours.

To expel lumbricoid worms.

ANTILITHICS.

- 131 ℞ Bicarb. Soda, ʒ j.
 Almond Emulsion, f ʒ iv.
 Copaiba, f ʒ ij.
 Laudanum, gtt. lx. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful every three hours.

In acute pain of the bladder.

- 132 ℞ Bruised Hydrangea Root, ʒ xvj.
 Boiling Water, O. vj.

Boil to one half-pint, strain, and add
 Honey, O. ij.

Boil to one and a half pints and add
 Brandy, O. ss.

Sig. One tea-spoonful three times a day.

*Highly recommended in the treatment of the
various affections of the bladder.*

- 133 ℞ Tinct. Chloride of Iron, f ʒ ij.
 Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, f ʒ ss.
 Syrup, f ʒ iiss.
 Water, f ʒ iiij. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful four times a day.

- 134 ℞ Oil of Turpentine,
Ether, ʒʒ f ʒ iv. M.

Sig. A large tea-spoonful to be taken on sugar every half-hour until relieved.

Highly recommended in the treatment of diseases characterized by urinary deposits.—Dr. PHYSICK.

- 135 ℞ Carbonate of Soda, ʒ j.
Soap, ʒ ij.
Distilled Water, f ʒ xij. M.

Make a solution and strain.

Sig. Use as urethral injection, for softening uric acid deposits.—HÔPITAL DE MONTPELLIER.

- 136 ℞ Carbonate of Lithia, gr. iv.
Wine of Colchicum Root, f ʒ j. M.

Sig. Take this twice a day.

In gout.—HAMMOND.

- 137 ℞ Magnesia, gr. xx.

Sig. Take this night and morning.

In painful micturition.

138 ℞ Carbonate of Lithia, gr. v.

Sig. Every two hours.

In uric acid diathesis.



ANTISPASMODICS,

139 ℞ Assafoetida, ʒ j.
 Soap, gr. x. M.

Make twenty pills.

Sig. Two pills at a dose.

Used in hysteria, and as a mild laxative.

140 ℞ Hoffmann's Anodyne, f ʒ iiij.
 Laudanum, gtt. lxxx.
 Cinnamon Water, f ʒ vj. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful every two hours.

Given in hysteria, and to quiet restlessness and morbid vigilance.

- 141 ℞ Powdered Alum, gr. xv.
 Tinct. of Opium, gtt. v.

Sig. Repeat this dose every two or three hours.

In colica pictonum.

DEWEES'S MIXTURE.

- 142 ℞ Magnesia, gr. xxx.
 Assafoetida, gr. xl.
 Laudanum, gtt. xxx.
 Syrup, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j. M.

Sig. Twenty or thirty drops every two or three hours.

In colic of children.

- 143 ℞ Sub-carbonate of Iron, $\bar{\text{z}}$ ij.

Sig. One to two tea-spoonfuls every three or four hours.

Recommended in tetanus.

- 144 ℞ Chloroform, gtt. xl.

Sig. On lump of sugar, and repeat, if necessary.

In cramp colic.

- 145 ℞ Jalap, gr. xv.
 Podophyllin, gr. j. M.

Take as a purgative.

Then,

℞ Iodide of Potassium, gr. xx.

Sig. Three times a day.

In lead colic.

- 146 ℞ Camphor, gr. x.

Sig. At once, and repeat if necessary..

CHAPTER VI.

ASTRINGENTS.

- 147 ℞ Alum, ̄j.
 Powdered Kino, gr. v. M.

Make five powders.

Sig. One every two hours,

Used in menorrhagia, obstinate diarrhœa, etc.

- 148 ℞ Alum, 3 ss.
 Powdered Opium, gr. iij. M.

Make six powders.

Sig. One every three hours.

In diarrhœa.

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- 149 ℞ Subnit. Bismuth, 3 j.
 Powdered Acacia, 3 ss.
 Magnesia, ̄j. M.

Make twelve powders.

Sig. One every four hours.

In diarrhœa of phthisis.—T. THOMSON.

- 150 ℞ Subnitrate Bismuth, gr. vj.
 Sugar, gr. xij. M.

Make six powders.

Sig. Place a powder on the tongue of a child, (one year old,) three or four times a day.

Used in the diarrhœa of children.—RECAMIER—
TROUSSEAU.

- 151 ℞ Sugar of Lead, gr. xij.
 Powdered Opium, gr. vj.
 Confection of Roses, q.s. M.

Make six pills.

Sig. One every hour.

*Used in hæmoptysis and other hemorrhages.
Also in checking the profuse perspirations of
phthisis.*

- 152 ℞ Alum,
 Catechu, ʒʒ gr. vj.
 Ext. of Opium, gr. j. M.

Make six pills.

Sig. One pill every three hours.

In passive hemorrhage.

- 153 R Creasote, 3 iij.
 Turkish Opium, 3 ij.
 Powdered Capsicum, 3 ij. M.

Make one hundred and twenty pills.

Sig. Two pills every two hours until relieved.

In acute diarrhœa.

- 154 R Tannic Acid, gr. xx.
 Powdered Opium, gr. v.
 Glycerine, q.s. M.

Make ten pills.

Sig. One every four hours.

- 155 R Tannic Acid, ̄ j.
 Sulph. Morphia, gr. j.
 Mucilage of Acacia, q.s. M.

Make ten pills.

Sig. One every two hours.

In diarrhœa and dysentery.

- 156 R Camphor-Water, f $\frac{z}{3}$ iij.
 Comp. Spirit of Lavender, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
 Sugar, 3 j. M.

Sig. Give a table-spoonful every two hours, in diarrhœa and cholera morbus, adding ten drops of laudanum when there is much pain.—
JAMES PARRISH.

CHALK MIXTURE.

- 157 R Prepared Chalk, 3 iss.
 Sugar,
 Powdered Acacia, āā 3 j.
 Distilled Water, f $\frac{z}{3}$ iv.
 Oil Cinnamon, ℥ ij.
 Laudanum, ℥ xl. M.

Sig. Dose, one table-spoonful every two hours.
In diarrhœa and dysentery.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

- 158 $\mathcal{R}$ Aromatic Powder, 3 iij.
 Tinct. Catechu, f 3 x.
 Comp. Tinct. Cardamom, f 3 vj.
 Laudanum, f 3 j.
 Chalk Mixture to make the whole
 f $\frac{7}{8}$ xx. M.

Sig. For an adult, two table-spoonfuls after each evacuation; for a child seven years old, a desert-spoonful.

In diarrhœa and cholera.—LONDON BOARD OF HEALTH.

JACKSON'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

- 159 $\mathcal{R}$ Comp. Spirit Lavender,
 Spirit Camphor, āā f $\frac{7}{8}$ ss.
 Laudanum,
 Hoffmann's Anodyne, āā f 3 ij. M.

Sig. Give twenty drops at short intervals.

In cholera morbus and the early stages of cholera.—SAMUEL JACKSON.

- 160 ℞ Chloride of Iron, 3 ij.
 Water, f ʒ j. M.

Sig. Apply with a brush.

Used to arrest gangrene; also, as a local application to all bleeding surfaces.

MONSEL'S SOLUTION.

- 161 ℞ Solution Subsulphate of Iron, f ʒ iv.

Sig. Apply as an astringent lotion.

- 162 ℞ Gallic Acid, 3 j.
 Acetate of Morphia, gr. j.
 Alcohol, f 3 j.
 Syrup Tolu, f 3 iiij.
 Water, f ʒ iiiss. M.

Sig. Dose, one table-spoonful.

Used in the London city hospital for checking night-sweats in consumption.—HUTCHINSON.

- 163 ℞ Acetate of Lead, 3 j.
 Acetate of Opium, f 3 ij.
 Syrup of Ginger, f 3 vj.
 Cinnamon Water, f ʒ iiij. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every two hours.

To arrest hemorrhage.

- 164 $\mathcal{R}$ Tincture of Kino,
 Tincture of Ipecac, $\text{āā f } \frac{\text{z}}{3}$ ss.
 Tincture of Opium, f $\frac{\text{z}}{3}$ ij. M.

Sig. Thirty drops every two or three hours.

In dysentery.

- 165 $\mathcal{R}$ Castor Oil, f $\frac{\text{z}}{3}$ iij.
 Laudanum, gtt. xx. M.

Sig. Every two hours.

Successful in treatment of dysentery.

- 166 $\mathcal{R}$ Acetate of Lead, gr. ij. to iij.
 Make one or two pills.

Sig. This every two hours.

In acute diarrhœa.—D. W. YANDELL.

- 167 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Kino, gr. xx.
 Powdered Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. M.

Sig. At once, and repeat every two hours.

Acute diarrhœa.

- 168 ℞ Aromatic Powder of Chalk and
 Opium, grs. x. or xx.

Sig. Every two hours.

In slight diarrhœa of adults.

- 169 ℞ Aromatic Sulph. Acid, gtt. x. to xxx.

Sig. Take this, and repeat, if necessary,
every half-hour.

In hæmoptysis.

- 170 ℞ Nitrate of Silver, gr. iij.
 Sugar of Milk, q.s.

Sig. Put as much as will be contained in the
hollow of a steel-pen, place far back in the
throat and inhale quickly, to draw into the
larynx.

In chronic laryngitis.

- 171 ℞ Sugar of Lead, gr. x.

Sig. Every two to four hours.

In hemorrhage of typhoid fever.—Dr. BELL.

- 172 ℞ Acetate of Lead, gr. j.
 Opium, gr. ss. M.

Sig. After every discharge.

In cholera, dysentery, or diarrhœa.—HAMMOND.

- 173 ℞ Gallic Acid, gr. x.

Sig. Three or four times a day.

In hæmaturia.



CATHARTICS.

- 174 ℞ Calomel, gr. v.
 Powdered Jalap, gr. x. M.

Sig. Take in molasses or syrup.

- 175 ℞ Calomel,
 Powdered Rhubarb, āā gr. v.
 Oil of Cinnamon, gtt. j. M.

Sig. In molasses or honey.

- 176 $\mathcal{R}$ Calomel, gr. viij.
 Bicarb. Soda, grs. xij. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. As above.

Nausea seldom follows the administration of this purgative.

- 177 $\mathcal{R}$ Calomel,
 Powdered Jalap,
 Powdered Rhubarb, āā gr. v.
 Oil of Cinnamon, gtt. j. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. In molasses or syrup.

- 178 $\mathcal{R}$ Washed Sulphur, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.
 Bitart. of Potassa, $\mathfrak{z}$ j. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. One tea-spoonful three or four times a day.

Recommended in various skin-affections.

SEIDLITZ POWDER.

- 179 $\mathcal{R}$ Tart. of Soda and Potassa, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
 Bicarb. of Soda, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. $\mathcal{M}$.

and dissolve in wine-glass of water.

$\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Tartaric Acid, gr. xxxv.

Dissolve in wine-glass of water, then mix the two solutions, and drink while effervescing.

- 180 ℞ Powdered Jalap,
 Powdered Rhubarb,
 Soap, āā 3 ss.
 Calomel, gr. xxv.
 Tart. Antimony and Potassa, gr. iss.

M.

Distilled Water, q.s.

Make twenty-five pills.

Sig. Two of these at once, and repeat in two hours if necessary.—S. P. GRIFFITTS.

- 181 ℞ Blue Mass, grs. ix.
 Powdered Rhubarb,
 Bicarb. Soda, āā gr. xij.
 Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb, q.s.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One pill to be taken two or three times a day.

In derangement of the liver.—JAS. HARTSHORNE.

- 182 $\overline{\text{R}}$ Acetic Ext. Colchicum,
Comp. Ext. Colocynth, āā gr. x.
Acetate of Morphia, gr. iiss. M.

Make ten pills.

Sig. One pill every two hours until the bowels are moved.

Useful in mitigating the paroxysms of gout.—
ROBERT DICK.

BECQUEREL'S PILL.

- 183 R Sulph. of Quinia, 3 ij.
Alcoholic Ext. of Digitalis, gr. xv.
Acetic Ext. of Colchicum, Ḑ ij. M.

Make fifty pills.

Sig. One pill every three hours.

Highly recommended in gout.—Trousseau.

- 184 R Acetic Ext. of Colchicum, gr. viij.
Ext. of Digitalis, gr. iv.
Comp. Ext. of Colocynth, Ḑ iv. M.

Make twenty pills.

Sig. One at bed-time.

In gout, or chronic rheumatism.

- 185 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Rhubarb, $\mathfrak{D}$ iv.
 Powdered Socotrine Aloes, $\mathfrak{D}$ ij.
 Calomel, gr. iv.
 Tart. Antimony and Potassa, gr. ij.
 M.

Make a powder, and add

Shavings of Soap, $\mathfrak{D}$ ij.
Water, q.s.

Make forty pills.

Sig. One pill every night as a laxative, or three as a purgative.—J. K. MITCHELL.

- 186 $\mathcal{R}$ Croton Oil, gtt. ij.
 Bread Crumbs, q.s. M.

Make four pills.

Sig. One every hour until they operate.

- 187 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Rhubarb, $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
 Powdered Ipecac, gr. x.
 Oil of Caraway, gtt. x.
 Powdered Acacia, q.s. M.

Make twenty pills.

Sig. Two pills at bed-time.

In obstinate constipation.—N. CHAPMAN.

- 188 R Powdered Acacia,
 Powdered Sugar, āā 3 ij.
 Water, f 3 ij. M.

Rub together and add gradually

Castor Oil, 3 j.
Cinnamon Water, 3 j.

Sig. Table-spoonful every two hours.

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- 189 R Castor Oil, 5 iss.
 White of an Egg.
 Sugar, 3 ij.
 Oil of Turpentine, 5 ss.
 Peppermint Water, f 5 iv. M.

Sig. A large table-spoonful every hour or two.

- 190 R Croton Cil, ʒ ij.
 Mucilage of Acacia,
 Distilled Water, āā f 5 j. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every hour until it operates.

- 191 ℞ Magnesia,
 Sugar,
 Powdered Acacia, āā ʒ j.
 Distilled Water, f ʒ iv.
 Wine of Colchicum Root, gtt. xl.

Sig. One table-spoonful every two hours until it operates.

Much used in gouty or rheumatic affections.

- 192 ℞ Citrate of Magnesia Water, f ʒ xij.

Sig. Tea-cupful every two hours until it operates.

From its resemblance to lemonade, this constitutes one of the most pleasant laxatives known.

A wine-glassful for a child five years of age.

- 193 ℞ Wine of Colchicum-root, f ʒ iss.
 Laudanum, ʒ ij. M.

Sig. Twenty drops every three hours.

Highly recommended in gout and rheumatism.

PURGATIVE SODA WATER.

- 194 ℞ Crystallized Carb. Soda, 3 ix.
 Tartaric Acid, 3 vj.
 Water, f $\frac{2}{3}$ x.
 Syrup of Lemon, f $\frac{2}{3}$ iss. M.

Add

Bicarb. Soda, 3 ss.

Sig. Wine-glassful every two hours.

- 195 ℞ Elaterin, gr. j.
 Alcohol, f $\frac{2}{3}$ j. M.

Add

Nitric Acid, gtt. iv.

Sig. Twenty to forty drops in a table-spoonful of cinnamon water.

Used as a hydragogue in dropsies and in uræmic poisoning.

- 196 ℞ Soap Shavings, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.
 Warm Flaxseed Tea, O. ss. M.

Sig. As injection.

In impacted fæces.

- 197 ℞ Oil of Turpentine, f ʒ ij.
 Castor Oil, f ʒ ss.

Sig. In obstinate constipation.

- 198 ℞ Elaterium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sig. At once, and repeat in fifteen minutes.

Hydragogue cathartic. Used in uræmic coma.

- 199 ℞ Ox-gall,
 Extract of Aloes, āā ʒ j. M.

Make thirty-four pills.

Sig. Two three times a day.

In impaction of fæces.

DIAPHORETICS.

- 200 ℞ Powdered Camphor, gr. v.
 Nitrate of Potassa, gr. xx.
 Com. Powder of Ipecac, gr. x. M.

Make two doses.

Sig. One at bedtime.—SIMPSON.

- 201 ℞ Oxide of Antimony, gr. j.
 Phosphate of Lime, gr. ix. M.

Make two powders.

Sig. One dose every two or three hours.

- 202 ℞ Dry Carbonate of Soda, 3 j.
 Calomel, gr. xij.
 Prepared Chalk, 3 ij. M.

Sig. Take from three to eight grains at night, for one week, in infantile gastric fever, followed in the morning by five grains of rhubarb, mixed with ten grains of sulphate of potassa.—GUY'S HOSPITAL, GOLDING BIRD.

- 203 ℞ Acetate of Morphia, 3 j.
 Dilute Acetic Acid, f ʒ j.

Dissolve and add

Dilute Alcohol, f ʒ viij.

Wine of Ipecac, f ʒ ij. M.

Sig. From fifteen to thirty drops.

- 204 $\mathcal{R}$ Fresh Lemon-Juice, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iss.
 Carbonate of Potassa, q.s.
 To be saturated by the lemon-juice.
 Sugar, 3 ij.
 Tart. of Antimony and Potassa, gr. ss.
 Distilled Water, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful every two hours.

This is the "Neutral Mixture" of pharmacy.

- 205 $\mathcal{R}$ Citrate of Potassa, 3 iij.
 Oil of Lemon, gtt. ij.
 Sugar, 3 ij.
 Distilled Water, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful every two hours.

- 206 $\mathcal{R}$ Infusion of Buchu, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iij.
 Solution of Potassa, 3 j.
 Iodide of Potassium, 3 ss.
 Sweet Spirit of Nitre, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. M.

Sig. Two table-spoonfuls three times a day.

Recommended in chronic and syphilitic rheumatism.

- 207 ℞ Cream of Tartar, $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
 Sulphate of Potassa, $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.
 Powdered Scilla, 3 ij.
 Tartar Emetic, gr. iiij. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful three or four times a day.

In articular dropsy.



DIURETICS.

- 208 ℞ Powdered Scilla, gr. vj.
 Nitrate of Potassa, 3 j. M.

Make six powders.

Sig. One three times a day in sugar and water.

Employed in dropsy.

- 209 ℞ Nitrate of Potassa, $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.
 Bitartrate of Potassa, $\frac{z}{3}$ iv.
 Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa,
 gr. j. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful three times a day.

Recommended in acute gonorrhœa.—J. NEIL.

- 210 ℞ Powdered Ergot, $\mathfrak{D}$ ij.
Powdered Cubebs, $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
Powdered Cinnamon, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.
Sugar, $\frac{z}{3}$ j. M.

Divide into eight powders.

Sig. One three times a day.

In leucorrhœa and gleet.—Dr. RYAN.

- 211 ℞ Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa,
 gr. ij.
Powdered Scilla, $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
Bitart. of Potassa, $\frac{z}{3}$ iss.
Sulph. of Potassa, $\frac{z}{3}$ ss. M. ♦

Make twenty powders.

Sig. One four times a day.

This combination produces watery stools, together with a considerable flow of urine—properties that render it valuable in cases of general dropsy.—EBERLE.

- 212 $\mathcal{R}$ Powered Digitalis, gr. xij.
 Podophyllin, gr. j.
 Perchloride of Iron, gr. xij.
 Syrup of Acacia, q.s. M.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One every three or four hours.

In the dropsy following intermittent fever or in anæmic conditions.

- 213 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Digitalis, gr. xij.
 Calomel, grs. vj.
 Powered Opium, gr. iv.
 Confection of Roses, q.s. M.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One every eight hours.

In hydrothorax and ascites.

- 214 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Digitalis, $\mathfrak{D}$ j.
 Powdered Scilla, 3 ss.
 Oil of Juniper, gtt. viij.
 Syrup, q.s. M.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One three times a day.

In dropsy.

- 215 ℞ Liquor Potassæ, gtt. xx.
 Fresh Milk, f ʒ ij. M.

Sig. This to be taken every two or three hours.

In difficulty of passing urine, irritation of bladder, and frequent micturition from acrid and concentrated urine.

- 216 ℞ Oil of Juniper, f ʒ ss.
 Sweet Spirit of Nitre,
 Tinct. of Digitalis, āā f ʒ iiij. M.

Sig. Thirty drops every three hours.

This is the "Diuretic Drops" of Germany.—
HUFELAND.

- 217 ℞ Oil of Turpentine, ℥ c.
 Powdered Acacia,
 Sugar, āā ʒ j.
 Peppermint Water, f ʒ iv. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful four or five times a day.

Recommended in nephritis.

- 218 R Benzoic Acid, ʒ ij.
 Bicarb. of Potassa, ʒ ss.
 Sweet Spirit of Nitre, f ʒ j.
 Syrup of Lemons, f ʒ ij.
 Acetate of Liquor Ammonia, f ʒ iij. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful four or five times a day.

An excellent combination in the albuminuria of pregnancy.

- 219 R Copaiba, ʒ ss.
 Sweet Spirit of Nitre, f ʒ ss.
 Powdered Acacia, ʒ ij.
 Sugar, ʒ j.
 Distilled Water, f ʒ iv.
 Comp. Spirits of Lavender, f ʒ ij.
 Laudanum, ʒ j. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful three times a day.—
CHAPMAN.

This is a very successful prescription in gonorrhœa.

- 220 ℞ Copaiba,
 Powdered Cubebs, āā $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.
 Acacia,
 Sugar, āā 3 ij.
 Water, $\frac{7}{3}$ viij.
 Paregoric, f $\frac{7}{3}$ ss. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful every three hours.

In gonorrhœa.—S. G. MORTON.

- 221 ℞ Oil of Copaiba, f 3 j.
 Alcohol,
 Peppermint Water,
 Syrup, āā f $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.
 Sweet Spirit of Nitre, f 3 ss. M.

Sig. To be taken during the day in four doses,
followed by demulcent drinks.

In chronic gonorrhœa.

- 222 ℞ Buchu Leaves, $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.
 Boiling Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Dose, one to two fluid ounces every four
hours.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

BARLEY-WATER.

- 223 ℞ Pearl Barley, 2 ounces.
 Boiling Water, 2 quarts.

Before adding the boiling water, let the barley be well washed, then boil it to one half the original amount, and strain the liquor. A little lemon-juice and sugar may be added if desirable.

RICE-WATER.

- 224 ℞ Rice, 2 ounces.
 Let it be well washed and add
 Water, 2 quarts.

Boil for an hour and a half, and then add as much nutmeg and sugar as may be required.

FLAXSEED TEA.

- 225 ℞ Flaxseed, 1 ounce.
 Boiling Water, 1 pint.

Pour the boiling water upon the unbruised seed, cover the vessel, and stand it near the fire for an hour or two. Then strain and use as needed.

LEMONADE.

- 226 $\mathcal{R}$ Fresh Lemon Juice, 4 ounces.
 Fresh Lemon Peel, half an ounce.
 White Sugar, 4 ounces.
 Boiling Water, 3 pints.

OATMEAL GRUEL.

227. Rub two ounces of oatmeal into a paste with a little water, and gradually add a quart of boiling water. Let the whole boil for fifteen minutes, stirring frequently. Add a little salt, remove from the fire, and sweeten to the taste.

If no contra-indications exist, the flavor of the gruel is much improved by adding some nutmeg, with wine or brandy, or a few raisins.

CORNMEAL GRUEL.

228 Made as oatmeal gruel, only boiled a little longer.

RICE-FLOUR GRUEL.

- 229 $\mathcal{R}$ Ground Rice, 1 ounce.
 Cinnamon, 1 drachm.
 Boiling Water, 1 quart.

Having rubbed the rice-flour into a paste with a portion of the water, add the remainder gradually and boil for forty minutes, adding the aromatic near the conclusion. Strain and sweeten. Wine may be added if necessary.

PANADA.

- 230 $\mathcal{R}$ Wheat Bread, 1 ounce.
 Cinnamon, 1 drachm.
 Water, 1 pint.

Boil them until well mixed, then add a little grated nutmeg and sugar. Wine and butter can be added if desirable.

DIABETIC OR BRAN BREAD.

- 231 Boil two or three quarts of wheat bran in two successive waters for ten minutes, each time straining through a sieve, and wash well with cold water until the water runs off clear. Squeeze the bran as dry as possible in a cloth, spread it thinly on a dish, and dry it in a slow oven. When perfectly dry, grind it in a mill, and sift it through a fine sieve. Take six ounces of this ground bran, six eggs, three ounces of butter, and one pint of milk. Mix the eggs with a part of the milk, and warm the butter with the other portion. Then stir the whole well together, adding a little nutmeg, ginger, or any agreeable spice. Immediately before putting into the oven, stir in seventy grains of the bicarbonate of soda; and then six drachms of dilute hydrochloric acid. Bake for an hour, or until thoroughly done.

As thus prepared, bran bread contains but a small proportion of starchy matter. It has the further advantage of being quite palatable.—
CAMPLIN.

TAPIOCA JELLY.

- 232 ℞ Tapioca, 2 table-spoonfuls.
 Water, 1 pint.

Boil it gently for an hour, or until it assumes a jelly-like consistence. Add sugar, wine, and nutmeg, with lemon-juice to suit the taste of the patient and the nature of the case.

ICELAND-MOSS JELLY.

- 233 ℞ Iceland Moss, 2 parts.
 Water, 20 parts.
Boil down to 6 parts and strain.
Then add
 Sugar, 4 parts.

Dissolve and set aside to cool.

CORN-STARCH.

- 234 To one quart of boiling milk add gradually four table-spoonfuls of the starch, previously rubbed into a paste with a little cold milk, add some salt, and boil for five minutes, stirring briskly. Sweeten to the taste, and flavor with essence of vanilla, lemon, or orange. Then set aside to cool.

MUTTON BROTH.

235 Select two tender mutton chops, put them into a saucepan, add one quart cold water and a little salt, cover the pan, and cook slowly for two hours; then skim off all the fat and add one table-spoonful of rice, one white (Irish) potato, one turnip, and a little parsley chopped fine. Simmer for three quarters of an hour, then pour into a bowl and remove the chops and all the remaining fat.

LIEBIG'S BEEF-TEA.

236 "One pound of lean beef free of fat and separated from the bones, in the finely chopped state in which it is used for mince-meat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two, is strained through a towel, from the coagulated albumen and fibrin now become hard and horny. Thus we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as can not be obtained, even by boiling for hours, from a piece of flesh." This to be seasoned to taste.—
DR. BENEKE.

E G G S , C R E A M , A N D E X T R A C T O F B E E F .

237 Wash two ounces of the best pearl sago until the water poured from it is clear; then stew it in a half-pint of water until it is quite tender and very thick; mix with it half a pint of good boiling cream, and the yolks of four fresh eggs, and mingle the whole carefully with one quart of good beef-tea, which should be boiling. When sufficiently cool it is ready for use.—T. H. TANNER.

This has been used when nothing else could be taken and retained.—A. H. SMITH.

B L A N C M A N G E .

238 Boil one ounce of shred gelatine in a quart of milk for ten minutes, stirring constantly. Sweeten to the taste, flavor with peach-water or essence of vanilla, and strain into a mould.

C H I C K E N B R O T H .

239 Clean half a chicken, and pour on it one quart of cold water; add a little salt and one table-spoonful of rice; cover the vessel cosely and boil for two hours; throw in, near the end of the boiling, a little parsley chopped fine. Skim the broth before using.

BRANDY MIXTURE.

- 240 ℞ Brandy, 4 fluid ounces.
 Cinnamon Water, 4 fluid ounces.
 Yelks of two Eggs.
 Sugar, one half ounce.
 Oil of Cinnamon, 2 minims.

Beat the eggs perfectly light, and add the sugar and cinnamon water; then the brandy with the oil of cinnamon in solution; beat the whole together.

Sig. From one to three table-spoonfuls, as required.—P. SQUIRE.



EMETICS.

- 241 ℞ Powdered Ipecac, ℥ ij.

Make two powders.

Sig. Take one in molasses or sweetened water, to be followed by a drink of tepid water. If one dose does not vomit, take the second in twenty minutes.

- 242 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Ipecac, $\bar{3}$ ss.
 Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa,
 gr. j. $\mathcal{M}$.

Make two powders.

Sig. Take one in water, to be followed by the other in twenty minutes, if the first does not vomit.

- 243 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Alum, $\bar{3}$ j.

Sig. One tea-spoonful in syrup or molasses, and repeat as often as necessary.—C. D. MEIGS.

- 244 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Black Mustard, $\bar{3}$ j.

Sig. One tea-spoonful in tepid water every ten minutes.

A convenient, safe, and prompt emetic.

- 245 $\mathcal{R}$ Syrup of Ipecac, f $\bar{3}$ j.
 Wine of Ipecac, f $\bar{3}$ ij. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. One tea-spoonful to child three years old every fifteen minutes, until it vomits.

- 246 ℞ Epsom Salts, $\bar{\text{z}}$ ij.
 Tartrate of Antimony, gr. ij.
 Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Take one wine-glassful every hour until vomiting and purging are produced.

Recommended in the commencement of what is commonly called "bilious fever."

- 247 ℞ Sulphate of Copper, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j.

Sig. Take this every half hour until emesis is produced.

In croup.

- 248 ℞ Powdered Alum, q.s.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every fifteen or twenty minutes.

In pseudo-membranous croup.

EMETIC AND CATHARTIC.

- 249 ℞ Epsom Salts, $\bar{\text{z}}$ iss.
 Tartar Emetic, gr. ij.
 Water, f $\bar{\text{z}}$ v. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful every hour until it operates.

250 ℞ Wine of Antimony, gtt. xxx to l.

 Sig. Every fifteen minutes until it acts.

An emetic for children.



EMMENAGOGUES.

251 ℞ Powdered Barbadoes Aloes, ʒ j.
 Powdered Canella, gr. xvij.
 Powdered Snakeroot, gr. xij. M.

 Make six powders.

 Sig. One every night at bedtime, in syrup.

252 ℞ Powdered Sabina, ʒ j.
 Powdered Cantharides, gr. ij. M.

 Make four powders.

 Sig. One on going to bed.

Used in amenorrhœa.

253 ℞ Powdered Sabina,
 Powdered Ergot, āā ʒ ij. M.

 Make four powders.

 Sig. One night and morning.

- 254 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Sabina,
 Powdered Ginger, āā gr. viij.
 Borate of Soda, gr. xv. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Take this twice a day.

In amenorrhœa.

- 255 $\mathcal{R}$ Citrate of Iron and Strychnia, gr. l.
 Extract Gentian, gr. x. $\mathcal{M}$.

Make thirty pills.

Sig. One pill three times a day.

- 256 $\mathcal{R}$ Camphor, $\mathfrak{D}$ j.
 Alcohol, q.s. to pulverize.
Add Powdered Acacia,
 Sugar, āā 3 j.
 Cinnamon Water, f $\frac{2}{3}$ j. $\mathcal{M}$.

Dr. Dewees recommends that one half this mixture be taken the instant pain is experienced, and if not relieved in an hour or two, the remainder to be given.

Amenorrhœa.

257 $\mathcal{R}$ Aloes, gr. x.

Sig. Make into pills and take at once.

In amenorrhœa, with constipation.

258 $\mathcal{R}$ Dry Bark of Cotton-root, $\mathfrak{z}$ viij.
Dilute Alcohol, O. ij. M.

Sig. Allow the cotton-root to soak in the alcohol for two weeks, and then give one drachm three or four times a day.

In amenorrhœa.

259 $\mathcal{R}$ Sulphate of Iron, 3 iss.
Iodide of Potassium, 3 ij.
Tincture Cardamom,
Syrup, $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
Water, f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. M.

Sig. One teaspoonful three times a day.

As an emmenagogue.—L. P. YANDELL, Jr.

260 $\mathcal{R}$ Solution of Chlorinated Soda, gtt. l.

Sig. Every two or three hours.

Recommended in deficient or suppressed menstruation.

EXPECTORANTS.

- 261 ℞ Powdered Myrrh, gr. xij.
 Powdered Ipecac, gr. vj.
 Nitrate of Potassa, ʒ ss. M.

Make four powders.

Sig. One every four hours.

A stimulant expectorant which may be given in chronic bronchitis.

- 262 ℞ Nitrate of Potassa, gr. xxx.
 Calomel,
 Powdered Opium,
 Powdered Ipecac, āā gr. iij. M.

Divide into six powders.

Sig. One every three hours, in syrup or molasses.

Recommended in acute bronchitis.

- 263 ℞ Sulphate of Zinc, gr. x.
 Powdered Myrrh, ʒ iss.
 Confection of Roses, q.s. M.

Make twenty pills.

Sig. Two pills twice a day.

In pertussis.

- 264 $\mathcal{R}$ Myrrh, 3 j.
 Powdered Scilla,
 Extract Hyoscyamus, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ 3 ss.
 Distilled Water, q.s. M.

Make thirty pills.

Sig. Two pills night and morning.

PECTORAL LOZENGES.

- 265 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Ipecac, gr. x.
 Sulphuret of Antimony, gr. v.
 Muriate of Morphia, gr. vj.
 Powdered Acacia,
 Sugar,
 Powdered Extract Licorice, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ xj.
 Oil of Sassafras, gtt. iv.
 Syrup of Tolu, 3 ij.
 Simple Syrup, q.s. M.

Make into two hundred lozenges.

Sig. One of these to be dissolved in the mouth when cough is troublesome.—S. JACKSON.

- 266 $\mathcal{R}$ Syrup of Scilla,
 Syrup of Ipecac,
 Paregoric, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ f $\bar{\epsilon}$ j. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every three hours.

JACKSON'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

- 267 $\mathcal{R}$ Syrup Acacia, $f \frac{z}{3} ij.$
 Muriate of Morphia, gr. j.
 Oil of Sassafras, gtt. j. $M.$

Sig. Tea-spoonful every three hours.

- 268 $\mathcal{R}$ Tart. Antimony and Potassa, gr. j.
 Distilled Water, $f \frac{z}{3} iij.$
 Laudanum, gtt. xx. $M.$

Sig. Tea-spoonful at bedtime to child five years of age.

In pertussis.—WATSON.

- 269 $\mathcal{R}$ Carbonate of Potassa, $\mathfrak{D} j.$
 Powdered Cochineal, $\mathfrak{D} ss.$
 Sugar, $\frac{z}{3} j.$
 Distilled Water, $f \frac{z}{3} iv.$ $M.$

Sig. To child, one tea-spoonful every two or three hours.

An effective remedy in pertussis.—N. CHAPMAN.

- 270 ℞ Tinct. Lobelia, f ʒ ss.
 Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid, gtt. j. M.

Sig. To be taken at a single dose, and repeated two or three times a day.

Highly recommended in asthma.—LIVEZEY.

- 271 ℞ Syrup of Scilla, f ʒ iss.
 Syrup of Tolu, f ʒ ss.
 Acetate of Morphia, gr. j. M.

Sig. Tea-spoonful every three hours.

In cough.

- 272 ℞ Sulphate of Copper, gr. ss.

Sig. Take three times a day.

In bronchitis.

OPIUM LOZENGES.

- 273 ℞ Powdered Opium, ʒ ss.
 Powdered Liquorice,
 Powdered Sugar,
 Powdered Gum Arabic, āā ʒ x.
 Oil of Anise, f ʒ j.

Rub the powders together until thoroughly mixed, and add the oil of anise, incorporating it with the mixture. Add water to form a mass, and divide into troches of six grains each.

In coughs.—U. S. DISPENSATORY.

MORPHIA AND IPECAC LOZENGES.

- 274 $\mathcal{R}$ Hydrochlorate of Morphia, gr. xx.
 Powdered Ipecac, gr. lx.
 Tincture of Tolu, $f \frac{2}{3}$ ss.
 Powdered Sugar, $\frac{2}{3}$ xxiv. (Avoirdupois.)
 Powdered Gum Arabic, $\frac{2}{3}$ j. (Avoirdupois.)
 Mucilage of Gum Arabic, $f \frac{2}{3}$ ij.
 Distilled Water, $f \frac{2}{3}$ ss.

Dissolve the morphia in the water ; add this solution to the tincture of tolu, previously mixed with the mucilage. Then, with the ipecac, gum arabic, and sugar previously well mixed, form a proper mass. Divide into seven hundred and twenty lozenges, and dry in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains one thirty-sixth of a grain of the morphia. (If the hydrochlorate of morphia can not be obtained, the sulphate can be used instead.)

In coughs. —U. S. DISPENSATORY.

- 275 $\mathcal{R}$ Syrup of Wild Cherry, $f \frac{2}{3}$ j.
 Sweet Spirit of Nitre, $f \frac{2}{3}$ ss.
 Paregoric, $f \frac{2}{3}$ ij. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every four hours.

In coughs.

ANODYNE EXPECTORANT.

- 276 ℞ Sulphate of Morphia, gr. j.
 Tartar Emetic, gr. j.
 Syrup of Wild Cherry, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j. M.

Dissolve, and add

Hydrocyanic Acid, Dilute, gtt. xx.

Sig. Thirty or forty drops every hour.

STIMULANT EXPECTORANT.

- 277 ℞ Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.
 Syrup of Senega, f $\frac{z}{3}$ iij. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every hour.

- 278 ℞ Gum Ammoniac, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Powdered Scilla, gr. x.
 Syrup of Tolu, q.s. M.

Make into pills of five grains each.

Sig. Two morning and evening.

- 279 ℞ Syrup of Scilla, f ʒ ij.
 Mucilage of Acacia, f ʒ iiij.
 Paregoric,
 Simple Syrup, āā f ʒ ss. ✓
 Solution Sulphate of Morphia, grt. xx.

M.

Sig. Shake well, and take one table-spoonful every three or four hours.

In severe cough.—BEDFORD.

CHAPTER VII.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

ESCHAROTICS.

VIENNA PASTE.

- 280 $\mathcal{R}$ Potash, 3 v.
 Lime, 3 vj.
 Alcohol, q.s. to make paste.

Sig. The paste is to be spread on the part to be cauterized, and allowed to remain ten or fifteen minutes, while the surrounding skin is protected by adhesive plaster.

VIENNA PASTE WITH OPIUM.

- 281 $\mathcal{R}$ Vienna Paste, 3 ij.
 Powdered Opium, 3 ss.
 Soft Soap, q.s. M.

Sig. Used as above.

282 ℞ Chloride of Zinc, q.s.

Sig. With this cauterize cancerous sores and ulcers.

283 ℞ Corrosive Sublimate, one part.
Collodion, eight parts. M.

Sig. Apply as a cautery to nævi materni.

284 ℞ Persulphate of Iron, q.s.

Sig. Inject into nævus maternus for its removal when so situated that its removal by the knife is not justifiable.

285 ℞ Lunar Caustic, q.s.

Sig. Apply until an eschar is made.

In indolent ulcers.

BLISTERS.

286 ℞ Plaster of Cantharides, q.s.

Sig. Take a piece of leather, the size of the part to which the blister is to be applied; upon this stick a piece of adhesive plaster an inch and a half larger on all sides than the soft leather, then upon this spread the cantharides, covering it with a thin piece of gauze or paper, so that particles of it will not adhere to the skin, the free margin of adhesive plaster will hold it in position.—U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA.

BLISTERING OINTMENT.

287 ℞ Yellow Wax,
 Resin,
 Lard, āā 3 vj.

Liquefy by gentle heat, and add gradually,

Powdered Cantharides, 3 viiss. M.

Make an ointment.

Sig. Use as above.

- 288 $\mathcal{R}$ Nitric Acid, f 3 ij.
 Water, f 3 j. $\mathcal{M}$.

Rub on the skin until quite painful, then wash off with carbonate of potash in solution. Then apply common cantharides.

Highly recommended as one of the quickest ways to blister.

- 289 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Chalk, q.s.

After washing well in warm water, wipe thoroughly dry and rub the chalk well over the person, then take a sufficient quantity of sulphur ointment and rub the body thoroughly with it.

A quick cure for itch—YANDELL.

- 290 $\mathcal{R}$ Soft Soap, q.s.

Rub on well, then *soak* in strong warm soap-suds for one half or one hour.

Then,

- $\mathcal{R}$ Sulphur, one part.
 Carbonate of Potassa, one part.
 Lard, eight parts.

Rub well with this, and let remain on body for several hours.

Prof. HAMMOND'S *heroic treatment of itch*.

291 ℞ Morphine, gr. 1·16.

Inject hypodermically at seat of pain, or in the arm ;

Then,

℞ Aconite, gr. viij.

Dissolve in a little alcohol and add,

Lard, ℥j. M.

Sig. Apply by rubbing over affected surface.

In neuralgia.

292 ℞ Sulphate of Morphia, gr. ss.
Sulphate of Zinc, ℥j. M.

Make a solution.

Sig. Use as a wash in pruritus of the vulva or prepuce.

293 ℞ Collodion, q.s.

Sig. Apply twice a day until cured.

In chapped nipple.

294 ℞ Liquor Guttæ Perchæ, q.s.

Sig. Apply to chaps, cuts, and excoriated surfaces to exclude air.

295 ℞ Iodide of Bromine, gtt. ij.
 Mucilage, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j. M.

Sig. Apply with a camel's-hair brush to the sore fauces and throat of diphtheria.—Prof. METCALFE.

296 ℞ Powdered Kino, q.s.

Sig. Snuff into nostrils.

To arrest epistaxis.

297 ℞ Nitro-muriatic Acid, q.s.

Sig. Dilute with water, and sponge over the region of the liver in hepatitis.

- 298 $\mathcal{R}$ Chlorinate of Lime, $\mathfrak{z}$ iij.
 Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Apply several times a day, and rub in well. In itch. Then, with ten drachms of turpentine sprinkle the sheets, and sleep one night, keeping them wrapped around the body closely.

This is said to be a certain cure of the itch in twenty-four hours.

- 299 $\mathcal{R}$ Sulphate of Morphia, gr. iv.
 Borate of Soda, 3 ij. M.

Make a solution.

Sig. Use as a wash in pruritus of the vulva or prepuce.

- 300 $\mathcal{R}$ Sulphate of Copper, q.s.

Make a strong solution and wash ulcerated surface until it reddens, then bandage over ulcers with adhesive strips.—Prof. BAYLESS.

- 301 $\mathcal{R}$ Creasote, q.s.

Sig. Apply and keep in place by adhesive strips.

To eradicate warts.

- 302 ℞ Acetate of Lead, ʒj.
 Powdered Opium, ʒj.
 Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Apply two or three times a day.

In indolent ulcers.

- 303 ℞ Bicarbonate of Soda, gr. xxx.
 Water, O. ss. M.

Sig. After washing face thoroughly with soap and water, dry well and apply above.

In acne.—YANDELL.

- 304 ℞ White Lead, q.s.

Sig. Bathe hands in it freely.

In "burning hands" from handling pepper.

- 305 ℞ Glycerine, fʒj.
 Morphia, gr. iv.
 Carbolic Acid, gr. iv. M.

Sig. Apply, having first burnt the chancre with carbolic acid.

In treatment of chancres.

- 306 ℞ Chlorate of Potassa, 3j.
 Muriatic Acid, gtt. vj. M.

Sig. Add water to fill an eight-ounce vial, and apply as a deodorizer to offensive carcinoma.—
Dr. BELL.

- 307 ℞ Lime-Water,
 Olive Oil, āā q.s. M.

Sig. Apply.

To superficial burns.

- 308 ℞ Lime-Water, q.s.

Sig. Wash feet in it several times a day and take one tablespoonful, diluted, three times a day internally.

In offensive-smelling feet.

- 309 ℞ Fresh Benzoated Oxide of Zinc, q.s.

Sig. Apply to head and keep the ointment on for twenty-four hours; then wash off thoroughly in a solution of pearl-ash.

In eczema of the head.—KEYES.

310 ℞ Strychnia, gr. 1-50.

Sig. Inject into affected muscles every day.

In muscular paralysis.—SAYRE.

311 ℞ Common Salt,
 Pounded Ice, āā q.s.

Sig. Apply around the edge of inflamed surface until skin is turned very pale.

To arrest the spreading of erysipelas.

312 ℞ Sulphate of Copper, q.s.

Whittle smooth and rub well into the conjunctiva.

In granular conjunctivitis.

313 ℞ Laudanum, f ℥j.
 Sweet Oil,
 Oil of Rosemary,
 Chloroform, āā f ℥ ss. M.

Sig. Saturate a rag with this and apply to lower bowel.

In hemorrhoids.

- 314 $\mathcal{R}$ Carbolic Acid, 3j.
 Glycerine, O. j. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Use as a wash in the vagina and around external genitals.

In pruritus.

SULPHUR BATH.

- 315 $\mathcal{R}$ Powdered Sulphur, q.s.

Put into a basin having the sulphur highest in the middle of the vessel; pour into this water until the sulphur is one half covered, leaving an island in the middle of the basin; set fire to this, and, having seated the patient in a chair, set the burning sulphur under his chair, keep him wrapped with a blanket drawn tightly around the neck, so as to leave the head free, and allow him to remain ten minutes; then rub well with rough towels.

Highly recommended in chronic rheumatism.

- 316 $\mathcal{R}$ Borate of Soda, 3j.
 Distilled Vinegar, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Wash scalp or surface several times during the day.

In ringworm.

- 317 ℞ Chloroform, f 3 ij.
 Tincture of Aconite Root, f 3 ij.
 Compound Soap Liniment, $\frac{z}{3}$ ij. M.

Sig. Apply locally.

In acute rheumatism.

- 318 ℞ Creasote, gtt. ij.
 Arsenious Acid, gr. 1-20.
 Morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. M.

Sig. After cleaning out the cavity of an aching tooth, rinse the mouth with carbonate of soda, and dry the cavity thoroughly, then plug with cotton saturated in the above.—WRIGHT.

- 319 ℞ Sulphate of Atropia, gr. j.
 Water, gtt. c. M.

Sig. One drop of this into the cavity of an aching tooth.

- 320 ℞ Creasote, ℥ xv.
 Collodion, ℥ x.

Sig. Clean thoroughly and apply to the cavity of the aching tooth.

321 ℞ Simple Cerate, q.s.

Apply as a dressing to ulcerated surface, and lay over this two layers of lint; on these sprinkle four grains of iodine and cover with two more pieces of lint, covering the whole with a piece of oil-silk—vapors of iodine are generated by heat of the body.

In indolent ulcers.

322 ℞ Nitrate of Silver, gr. lx.
 Water, f ʒj. M.

Sig. Apply with camel's-hair brush.

In inflamed tonsils and throat.

323 ℞ Sulphuric Acid, q.s.
 Charcoal, (Powdered,) q.s.

Make into a paste.

Sig. Apply to soft chancres.—HAMMOND.

324 ℞ Sulphate of Atropia, gr. j.
 Nitric Acid, gtt. j.
 Water, f ʒj. M.

Apply with camel's-hair brush to affected part.

In facial neuralgia, sciatica, and pleurodynia.
—HAMMOND.

325 ℞ Belladonna Plaster, q.s.

Sig. Apply to breast to arrest the secretion of milk.

326 ℞ Caustic Potassa, 3 j.
 Water, f ℥ ij. M.

Sig. Apply in pruritus pudendi.

327 ℞ Veratria, gr. x.
 Alcohol, f 3 vj.
 Ether, f 3 j. M.

Sig. Apply over affected region.

In neuralgia.

INHALATIONS.

- 328 ℞ Balsam Tolu, ℥j.
 Boiling Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Inhale through an inverted funnel or by atomizer.

In chronic chest affections.

- 329 ℞ Balsam Tolu, ℥j.
 Ether, f ℥ iij. M.

Sig. The solution should be placed in a wide-mouthed jar, and be inhaled at intervals during the day.

In aphonia and chronic affections of the chest.—
ROZIERE.

- 330 ℞ Iodine,
 Iodide of Potassium, āā gr. vj.
 Distilled Water, f ℥ v.
 Alcohol, f ℥ j. M.

Sig. Inhale this, commencing with one drachm, and increase as patient can bear it. Can be inhaled through an inverted funnel or by the atomizer.

In cough.—Sir C. SCUDAMORE.

331 Atomization of fluids for inhalation, extracted from a monogram upon this subject by Dr. J. M. Da Costa.

The doses are calculated for the fluid ounce of water.

Alum.	{	10 to 20 grs. in chronic catarrh of pharynx and air-tubes.
	{	30 grs. in pulmonary he- morrhage.

Tannin, 1 to 20 grs.

In same cases as above.

Perchloride of Iron, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to ij.

In earliest stages of phthisis.

Nitrate of Silver, gr. j. to x.

In ulcerations of pharynx and larynx, (a face shield to be used always.)

Sulphate of Zinc, gr. j. to vj.

In bronchial catarrh and aphonia.

Chloride of Sodium, gr. v. to xx.

In free expectoration of phthisis.

Solution of Chlorinated Soda, 3 ss. to j.

In gangrene and offensive bronchitis and phthisis.

Chlorate of Potassa, gr. x. to xx.

In chronic laryngitis with dryness.

Aqueous Ext. Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

In irritative coughs and as an anodyne.

Laudanum, gtt. iij. to x.

Same as above.

Acetate of Morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$

For same as above. Large doses require caution.

Fluid Extract Hemlock, ℥ iij. to viij.

Irritative cough, asthma.

Fluid Ext. Hyoscyamus, ℥ iij. to x.

Spasmodic cough, pertussis.

Tinct. Indian Hemp, ℥ v. to x.

Spasmodic cough, phthisis.

Comp. Solution Iodine, ℥ ij. to xv.

Chronic bronchitis, phthisis.

Fowler's Solution, ℥ j. to xx.

Nervous asthma.—TROUSSEAU.

Tar-Water, ℥ j. to ij. of officinal solution.

As an antiseptic.

Oil of Turpentine, ℥ j. to ij.

In bronchorrhœa and gangrene of lungs.

Lime-Water and Syrup of Lime, of ordinary strength.

In diphtheria and membranous croup.

Distilled Water.

To be used cold in hæmoptysis.

332 ℞ Chlorate of Potassa, q.s.

Burn upon a red-hot shovel and let fumes be inhaled to relieve *asphyxia*.

333 ℞ Camphor, q.s.

Sig. Hold to nose and inhale in coryza and stoppage of the nares.

334 ℞ Chloroform, q.s.

Inhale to arrest violent cough.

335 ℞ Tincture of Iodine, f ℥ j. to iij.
Water, O. ij. M.

Sig. To be kept by bedside and inhaled every fifteen minutes during the day.

In phthisis.

336 ℞ Chloroform, q.s.

Sig. Inhale in delirium tremens.

- 337 $\mathcal{R}$ Lime-Water, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
 Carbolic Acid, gr. iv. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. To be inhaled through an atomizer.

In croup.—YANDELL.

- 338 $\mathcal{R}$ Persulphate of Iron, 3j.
 Water, O. ss. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Inhale through atomizer, protecting face with a guard.

In hemorrhage from lungs.

- 339 $\mathcal{R}$ Chloroform, q.s.

Sig. Inhale.

If there is membranous exudation, inhale, through atomizer, nitrate of silver, in strength of one half a grain of the officinal crystals to one ounce of distilled water.

In croup.

- 340 $\mathcal{R}$ Chloroform, q.s.

Sig. Inhale to relieve spasmodic asthma.

NARCOTICS.

- 341 ℞ Powdered Opium, gr. xij.
 Soap, gr. iij. M.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One is the ordinary dose to produce sleep.

- 342 ℞ Powdered Opium, gr. vj.
 Comp. Ext. of Colocynth, gr. xxiv.
 Syrup of Acacia, q.s. M.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One pill every hour until purged.

In lead colic and impaction of fæces.—J. F. MEIGS.

- 343 ℞ Powdered Camphor, ℥ ij.
 Extract of Opium, gr. viij.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth, q.s. M.

Make sixteen pills.

Sig. Two pills every night at bedtime.

In spasm of the urethra and to prevent nocturnal erections.—RICORD.

- 344 ℞ Powdered Opium,
 Powdered Digitalis, āā gr. vj.
 Confection of Roses, q.s. M

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One every four hours.

In asthma.

ANÆSTHETIC PILL.

- 345 ℞ Sulph. of Morphia, gr. viij.
 Camphor, gr. xx.
 Oil of Cajeput, gtt. x.
 Powdered Tragacanth, gr. v.
 Extract of Gentian, gr. xv.
 Syrup Acacia, q.s. M.

Make one hundred pills.

Sig. Take two or three at a dose, to be repeated every half-hour until relieved.

For abdominal pain, colic, or cholera.—J. F. MEIGS.

- 346 ℞ Alcoholic Ext. of Nux Vomica,
 Powdered Ext. of Licorice, āā ʒj. M.

Make forty pills.

Sig. One three times a day.

Recommended in general and partial paralysis, paralysis of the sphincters, and in incontinence of urine.—RADIUS.

- 347 $\mathcal{R}$ Camphor,
 Assafoetida, $\mathfrak{ss}$ 3 j.
 Ext. of Belladonna, 3 ss.
 Ext. of Opium, gr. x. M.

Make 'forty pills.

Sig. One pill at night and morning, or at shorter intervals, according to the urgency of the case.

In hysteria.—DEBREYNE.

- 348 $\mathcal{R}$ Laudanum, f $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Sig. Dose twenty-five drops.

The following, taken from Dr. Dorsay's *Syllabus*, gives the maximum doses for all ordinary conditions :—

For child at birth, or within one month after, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop.

Under a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 drops.

From one to two years, 1 to 5 drops.

From two to five years, 2 to 8 drops.

From five to ten years, 5 to 15 drops.

From ten to fifteen years, 10 to 20 drops.

At fifteen years, 15 to 20 drops.

For an adult, 25 to 30 drops.

- 349 R Sulph. of Morphia, gr. j.
 Distilled Water, f $\frac{z}{j}$. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful.

- 350 R Strychnia, gr. j.
 Acetic Acid, gtt. ij.
 Sugar, 3 ij.
 Distilled Water, f $\frac{z}{j}$ ij. M.

Sig. One teaspoonful morning and evening.

Prescribed in paralysis. It has also proved beneficial in the vomiting of pregnant women, when given in smaller doses and at shorter intervals.—MAGENDIE.

- 351 R Ext. of Belladonna, gr. ij.
 Syrup, f 3j.
 Cinnamon Water, f 3 vij. M.

Sig. Give three drops a day to a child under a year old, and an additional drop for every additional year.

Belladonna has been used as a preventive of scarlatina.—S. G. MORTON.

- 352 R Pure Chloroform, f 3 ij.
 Oil of Cinnamon, gtt. viij.
 Spirit of Camphor,
 Laudanum, āā f 3 iss.
 Alcohol, f 3 iss. M.

Sig. The dose ranges from five to thirty drops in sweetened water.

This preparation has proved highly serviceable in the relief of the pains and cramps of colic, cholera morbus, and cholera asphyxia.

—H. HARTSHORNE.

- 353 R Chloroform, 3 j.
 White of an Egg.

Beat together and add,

Sugar, 3 ij.

Water, f 3 ij. M.

Sig. Dose, a dessert-spoonful every two hours.

Prescribed in gastrodynia, flatulent colic, and cholera morbus; owing to the antiseptic properties of the chloroform, this mixture keeps well.

- 354 ℞ Chloroform, ℥ xv.
 Comp. Tinct. of Cardamom, f ʒ iss.

Sig. One teaspoonful every half-hour in water.

In pain, where opiates are not desirable.—Sir J.
Y. SIMPSON.

- 355 ℞ Oil of Bitter Almonds, ℥ xx.
 Alcohol, f ʒ iij. M.

Sig. Ten drops four times a day.

Used in neuralgia, tic douloureux, and other painful complaints.—HORN.

- 356 ℞ Sulph. of Atropia, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to ij.
 Distilled Water, f ʒ j. M.

Sig. Apply one or two drops to the eye.

For the relief of irritation of the conjunctiva or cornea, the weaker solution will answer; for active and prompt dilatation of the pupil, the stronger.

- 257 ℞ Tinct. of Aconite Root,
 Pure Chloroform,
 Alcohol, āā f ʒj.
 Morphia, gr. vj. M.

Sig. Moisten two pledgets of cotton with the liquid and apply to the gums for a minute or two around the tooth; to be used with caution, on account of the aconite.

In toothache.

- 358 ℞ Ext. Belladonna, ʒ iss.
 Laudanum, ℥ xl.

Rub together and add,

Commercial Chloroform, ʒj. M.

Sig. For local application.

A portion of this remedy should be smeared over the seat of the pain.

In neuralgia and other local affections.—DIDAY.

- 359 ℞ Atropia, gr. vj.
 Acetic Acid, gtt. x.
 Glycerine, f ʒ ij. M.

Sig. For local application.

Forty or fifty drops to be rubbed over the track of the nerve three times a day.

In facial neuralgia.

- 360 R Ext. of Opium, gr. xv.
 Ext. of Belladonna, ʒj.
 Glycerine, ℥ xx. M.

Sig. Spread on adhesive plaster, 3 x 4 inches, leaving an adhesive margin all around the edges.

In toothache or neuralgia.

CHLOROFORM AND SOAP LINIMENT.

- 361 R Liniment of Soap, f ʒ ij.
 Commercial Chloroform, f ʒj. M.

Sig. Apply in rheumatic or neuralgic pains.—
TUSON.

CAMPHOR AND CHLOROFORM LINIMENT.

- 362 R Camphor, ʒ iss.
 Commercial Chloroform, ʒ ij.
 Olive Oil, ʒ ij. M.

Sig. Apply.

In same as above.

COMPOUND CHLOROFORM AND ACONITE LINIMENT.

- 363 ℞ Castor Oil, ℥ ij.
 Commercial Chloroform,
 Spirit of Ammonia,
 Tinct. of Aconite-Root, āā f ℥ ij.
 Soap Liniment, f ℥ j. M.

Sig. Apply locally.

In rheumatic pains, sprains, bruises, etc.--
 W. PROCTER, Jr.

MAGENDIE'S SOLUTION.

- 364 ℞ Sulphate of Morphia, gr. xvj.
 Water, f ℥ j. M.

Dose, gtt. v. to x.

- 365 ℞ Laudanum, gtt. xl.

Sig. Take in sweetened water, and continue in doses of gtt. xx. every hour or two until relieved. Also rest in horizontal posture.

To prevent a threatened abortion.

- 366 ℞ Dry Leaves of the Jamestown Weed
 q.s., and smoke in ordinary pipe.

To relieve asthma.

- 367 ℞ Digitaline, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$.
 Opium, gr. j. M.

Sig. At once.

To allay restlessness in acute mania.



LINIMENTS, LOTIONS, ETC.

- 368 ℞ Oxide of Zinc, gr. xij.
 Sulphate of Copper, gr. iiij.
 Honey, f 3 j.
 Solution of Lime, f 5 ij. M.

Sig. Apply to phagedenic ulcers of the genitals.—SWEDIAUR, on Syphilis.

- 369 ℞ Linseed Oil, f 5 iiij.
 Solution of Lime, f 5 vj. M.

Sig. Apply to burns or scalds, by means of a feather or soft rag.

- 370 ℞ Liquid Carbolic Acid, f 3 j.
 Linseed Oil,
 Solution of Lime, āā f 5 iiij. M.

Sig. Apply in the sloughing stage of deep burns, carbuncles, or any phagedenic ulcer.

- 371 ℞ Solution of Lime,
 Linseed Oil, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ f $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.
 Tinct. Aconite Leaves,
 Deodorated Tinct. Opium, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ f $\frac{z}{3}$ ij.
 Solution Subacetate of Lead, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j. M.

Make a liniment.

A very efficient application to a recent burn or blister, or any erythematous condition of skin.
—L. C. HEYL.

- 372 ℞ Permanganate of Potassa, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Water, O. j. M.

Employed in the London hospitals in cases of burns, ulcers, and extensive suppuration, with relief to the pain and a total prevention of fetor

- 373 ℞ Chloride of Zinc, gr. ij.
 Distilled Water, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j. M.

Sig. Applied on lint to chronic and indolent ulcers.—HANCKE.

- 374 ℞ Sulphuret of Potassium, $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.
 Soap, $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
 Alcohol, f $\frac{z}{3}$ iv.
 Tinct. Myrrh, f $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.
 Solution of Lime, O. j. M.

Sig. To be applied to the head night and morning, in tinea capitis.

The hair must be shaved previous to its employment.

YELLOW WASH.

- 375 ℞ Corrosive Sublimate, gr. j.
 Solution of Lime, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j. M.

Sig. To be applied in phagedenic and venereal ulcers.

- 376 ℞ Chlorine Water, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Olive Oil, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j. M.

Make a liniment.

Sig. Applied externally to itch, herpes, and tinea capitis.—DUNGLISON'S *New Remedies*.

IODINE LINIMENT.

- 377 ℞ Soap Liniment, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
 Tinct. Iodine, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j. M.

CREASOTE LINIMENT.

- 378 ℞ Creasote, ℥x.
 Olive Oil, f ℥j. M.

Sig. In herpes, etc.

- 379 ℞ Sulphuret of Potassium, ℥iiij.
 Soap, ℥xij.
 Water, q.s.

Heat while mixing and add

Olive Oil, f ℥xij.
 Oil of Origanum, f ℥j. M.

A very efficient liniment for itch, and other parasitic skin-diseases.—JADELOT.

COMPOUND CHLOROFORM LINIMENT.

- 380 ℞ Chloroform,
 Ether,
 Spt. of Camphor,
 Laudanum, ʒā f ℥j.
 Tinct. Capsicum, f ℥ss. M.

Sig. In rheumatic pains, sprains, bruises, etc.

- 381 $\mathcal{R}$ Borate of Soda, 3 ss.
 Rose-Water, f $\frac{z}{3}$ viiss.
 Glycerine, f $\frac{z}{3}$ ss. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. For chapped hands, fissured lips, sore nipples, and irritation of the skin of any kind.—
STARTIN.

- 382 $\mathcal{R}$ Aromatic Spt. Ammonia, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
 Glycerine, f $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.
 Tinct. of Cantharides, f 3 j.
 Rose-Water, f $\frac{z}{3}$ vij. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. To be used with a wet hair-brush once or twice a day.

Employed for falling off of the hair, dryness of the scalp, etc.

- 383 $\mathcal{R}$ Subnitrate of Bismuth, gr. xij.
 Corrosive Sublimate, gr. j.
 Tinct. Camphor, $\mathfrak{M}$ iij.
 Water, to make the whole f $\frac{z}{3}$ ij. $\mathcal{M}$.

^vFor application to chronic eczema, herpes, etc.
—LONDON HOSPITAL.

- 384 ℞ Sulphate of Iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
Water, O. j. M.

Used in erysipelas by applying it to the part every two or three hours.—VELPEAU.

- 385 ℞ Borate of Soda, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Sulphate of Morphia, gr. vj.
Rose-Water, f $\frac{3}{4}$ viij. M.

Used in pruritus vulvæ.

LIME-WATER.

- 386 ℞ Water, one quart.
Lime, (slaked,) a half handful.



GARGLES.

- 387 ℞ Sage, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
Flaxseed, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
Boiling Water, O. j. M.

Macerate with gentle heat for two hours, and filter.

An excellent gargle in the acute stage of pharyngitis, or tonsillitis, when irritating and astringent applications are injurious. To be used cold.—J. F. MEIGS.

- 388 $\mathcal{R}$ Brandy,
 Water, āā equal parts. }

Inflammation of fauces.

- 389 $\mathcal{R}$ Bruised White-Oak Bark, $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
 Water, O. iss.

☞ Boil to one pint, filter, and add

Alum, 3 ss.

Brandy, f $\frac{z}{3}$ ij. $\mathcal{M}$.

Used in sore throat and chronic ulceration of the fauces.

- 390 $\mathcal{R}$ Sulphate of Zinc, 3 j.
 Honey, f $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.
 Tinct. Myrrh, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
 Brandy, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
 Rose-Water, f $\frac{z}{3}$ vj. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. To be applied to ulcerated gums, occasioned by excessive salivation.

Water can be added if it be too strong.

- 391 $\mathcal{R}$ Finely Powdered Alum, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
 Hoffmann's Anodyne, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ vij. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. To be placed in and around decayed teeth to allay pain.

Recommended by Dr. BLAKE.

- 392 $\mathcal{R}$ Alum, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
 Water, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Gargle.

In offensive breath.—Dr. CAVARRA.

- 393 $\mathcal{R}$ Acetate of Lead, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.
 Syrup, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
 Decoction of Barley, $\mathcal{O}$. j. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Gargle.

In mercurial sore mouth.—RATIER.

- 394 $\mathcal{R}$ Chlorinated Lime, $\mathfrak{z}$ iij.
 Distilled Water, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

Mix and filter. Then add

Oil of Roses, $\mathfrak{m}$ v.
Alcohol, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
Honey of Roses, $\mathfrak{f}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Gargle.

In mercurial sore mouth.

- 395 ℞ Tinct. of Capsicum, f ʒ ss.
 Rose-Water, f ʒ viij. M.

Sig. Gargle.

A stimulating gargle, used in scarlet fever.—
GRIFFITHS.

- 396 ℞ Iodide of Zinc, gr. x.
 Distilled Water, f ʒ j. M.

Sig. Apply daily to enlarged tonsils, by a piece of sponge tied to a quill.—J. J. Ross.

- 397 ℞ Chlorate of Potassa, ʒ ss.
 Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Gargle.

In diphtheria.—Prof. FLINT, Sr.

- 398 ℞ Inner Bark of Sumach-Root, q.s.

Make an infusion and use as a gargle.

In sore mouth from salivation.

Very successful.

399 ℞ Sulphite of Soda, in Solution.

Use as a gargle.

In sore mouth.

400 ℞ Solution of Chlorinated Soda, q.s.

Sig. Use as a gargle.

In the sore throat of scarlatina.

401 ℞ Chlorate of Potassa, gr. xx.
Nitrate of Silver, ʒ j. M.

Sig. As a gargle, every hour or two.

In scorbutic sore mouth.

402 ℞ Sulphite of Soda, ʒ j.
Water, f ʒ iv. M.

Sig. As a mouth-wash.

In furred tongue.

403 ℞ Chlorate of Potassa, ʒ iv.
Comp. Tinct. of Guaiac,
Honey, āā f ʒ j.
Water, f ʒ x. M.

Sig. As a wash.

In tonsillitis.

- 404 ℞ Tannic Acid, 3 j.
 Water, f ʒ ij. M.

Sig. Gargle.

In relaxed uvula.

- 405 ℞ Alum, 3 j.
 Water, f ʒ ij. M.

Sig. As a gargle.

In relaxed uvula.



◡ OINTMENTS.

- 406 ℞ Spermaceti, 3 ij.
 White Wax, 3 ss.
 Oil of Almonds, f ʒ ij.

Mix while heating and add

Glycerine, f ʒ j.

And then stir the whole together quickly.

An admirable emollient for chaps and excoriations.—P. SQUIRE.

IODINE OINTMENT.

- 407 ℞ Iodine, gr. iij.
 Lard, ʒ ij. M.

Make an ointment.

Sig. Used in enlargements, painful joints, nodes, etc.

- 408 ℞ Iodine,
 Canada Turpentine, āā ʒ j.
 Collodion, f ʒ iv. Dissolve.

Sig. Paint over the diseased part with a brush.

This preparation has proved very efficient in the treatment of tumors, swellings, painful joints, etc.; it acts as a vesicant if the skin be tender.—J. T. SHINN.

- 409 ℞ Iodide of Potassium, ʒ j.
 Simple Cerate, ʒ j. M.

Make a cerate.

Applied to scrofulous swellings when the skin is unbroken. It may also be used for tetter and kindred eruptions.

- 410 ℞ Iodide of Sulphur, gr. xxv.
 Lard, $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{3}$ j. M.

Applied in diseases of the skin, acne, eczema, and scabies.—MAGENDIE.

SULPHUR OINTMENT.

- 411 ℞ Lard, lb. j.
 Oil of Bergamot, f $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{3}$ ij.
 Sublimed Sulphur, $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{3}$ viij. M.

Sig. Used by friction, three to six drachms at a time, in itch.

- 412 ℞ Mercurial Ointment, $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{3}$ iv.
 Simple Cerate, $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{3}$ x. M.

A dressing for venereal ulcers.—RATIER.

- 413 ℞ Oxide of Silver, $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{3}$ j.
 Lard Ointment, $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{3}$ j. M.

Used in sore nipples.

- 414 $\mathcal{R}$ Veratria,
 Sulph. Morphia, āā gr x.
 Lard, ʒ j. M.

Sig. Rub a portion of the ointment on the perinæum three times daily, in incontinence of urine.—T. KENNARD.

DEPILATORY POWDER.

- 415 $\mathcal{R}$ Sulphuret of Sodium, ʒ ii j.
 Powdered Lime, (unslaked,)
 Powdered Starch, āā ʒ x. M.

To be mixed, when required for use, with a little water, applied to the skin and removed in a few minutes with a *wooden* knife.

For the removal of hair.—P. SQUIRE.

- 416 $\mathcal{R}$ Cerate of Subacetate of Lead,
 Simple Cerate, āā ʒ ss.
 Calomel,
 Powdered Opium, āā ʒ j. M.

Sig. Apply locally to cutaneous eruptions.

- 417 ℞ Arsenious Acid, gr. ij.
 Spermaceti Ointment, $\frac{5}{3}$ j. M.

Sig. Apply.

Highly recommended in bone felon.

- 418 ℞ Corrosive Sublimate, gr. ij.
 Glycerine, $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Sig. Apply twice a day.

In eruption from poison-oak.

- 419 ℞ Balsam of Peru, $\frac{5}{3}$ iij.
 Simple Cerate, $\frac{5}{3}$ v. M.

Sig. Apply in scalds to the burnt surface.

HINDOO OINTMENT.

- 420 ℞ Sulphate of Copper, $\frac{5}{3}$ iv.
 Catechu, $\frac{2}{3}$ iv.
 Alum, $\frac{5}{3}$ ix.
 White Resin, $\frac{2}{3}$ iv.

Powder and mix with

Olive Oil, q.s. to make an ointment.

Highly recommended as an application to indolent ulcers.

- 421 ℞ Carbolic Acid, ʒ j.
 Glycerine, f ʒ ij. M.

Sig. Apply as a dressing for wounds.

- 422 ℞ Carbolic Acid, f ʒ ij.
 Glycerine, f ʒ iv. M.

- 423 ℞ Chloroform Liniment.

Apply to lumbar region.

Or

Poultice of Jamestown Weeds,
With hypodermic injection of Mor-
phia, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$.

In lumbago.—YANDELL.

CHAPTER VIII.

POULTICES.

BREAD-AND-MILK POULTICE.

424 Remove the crust from a part of a loaf of stale bread, and crumble the bread into a bowl; pour over it enough sweet milk to cover it, and simmer over a fire, occasionally stirring, until the bread is reduced to a pulpy consistence. The poultice is to be applied as warm as the patient can bear it. Water may be substituted for the milk with very little if any disadvantage.

FLAXSEED MEAL AND BRAN POULTICE.

425 Take equal parts of ground flaxseed and bran; pour boiling water upon them, and stir constantly, until the poultice has a pulpy consistence.

MUSH POULTICE.

426 This is made by stirring Indian meal, in small quantities, into water kept boiling in a pan, until the whole has acquired the proper consistence.

YEAST POULTICE.

- 427 ℞ Flour, lb. j.
 Yeast, O. ss. M.

This poultice is useful in stimulating foul ulcers and gangrenous wounds, and removing the unpleasant odor. It should be made with fresh yeast, and applied warm.

CHARCOAL POULTICE.

- 428 Stir into the bread-and-milk poultice as much finely powdered charcoal as it will bear, and then sprinkle upon the surface of the poultice, when ready for the application, some more of the powder.

It is a very useful application to offensive ulcers ; removing in a short time the fetor, and giving them a more healthy aspect.

SLIPPERY-ELM POULTICE.

- 429 Powdered slippery-elm bark and warm water, as in the bread-and-milk poultice.

430 ℞ Camphor, gr. xxx.

Sig. Mix with a poultice, and apply to the perinæum.

In strangury.

RUBEFACIENTS.

431 ℞ Powdered Black Mustard, ℥ ij.
Water, q.s. to make plaster.

Vinegar should not be used in making this plaster, as water produces the chemical reactions on which its efficacy chiefly depends, when the mustard is pure.

432 ℞ Bruised Mustard, lb. ss.
Powdered Pepper,
Powdered Ginger, āā ℥ j.
Boiling Water, q.s. M.

Make a plaster.

Sig. Let the plaster be applied hot to the epigastic region.

Used for relief of flatulence, and sick stomach.

- 433 $\mathcal{R}$ Potassa, $\mathfrak{z}$ iss.
 Water, $\mathfrak{f} \frac{\mathfrak{z}}{3}$ ij. M.

Make a solution.

Sig. Apply to the spine in tetanus.

Dr. Joseph Hartshorne speaks in high terms of the beneficial effects of this solution in the above disease. To produce only a rubefacient action, tie a piece of sponge or cloth to a stick or table fork, and apply it from the nape of the neck to the sacrum.

CROTON OIL LINIMENT.

- 434 $\mathcal{R}$ Croton Oil.
 Olive Oil, $\mathfrak{āā}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ j. M.

VOLATILE LINIMENT.

- 435 $\mathcal{R}$ Olive Oil,
 Aqua Ammonia, $\mathfrak{āāf} \frac{\mathfrak{z}}{3}$ j. M.

Sig. Apply to neck in inflammation of the throat; also used in sprains, bruises, and for enlarged glands.

IODINE PAINT.

- 436 ℞ Iodine, gr. lxiv.
 Iodide Potassium, gr. xxx.
 Alcohol, f ℥ j. M.

Make solution.

—KINGS COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

- 437 ℞ Compound Soap Liniment, ℥ v.
 Chloroform,
 Tincture of Aconite, āā ℥ iss. M.

Sig. Rub well upon the affected region. If necessary, add croton oil until vesicles appear.

In intercostal neuralgia.—YANDELL.



SEDATIVES.

- 438 ℞ Bromide of Potassium, gr. xx. to c.

Sig. Three times a day, until pharynx is anæsthetized, and eruption appears.—HAMMOND.

- 439 ℞ Bromide of Calcium, gr. xv.

Sig. Repeat if necessary.

To produce sleep.—HAMMOND.

440 ℞ Bromide of Calcium, gr. xx. to xl.

Or,

℞ Bromide of Potassium, gr. xl. to c.

In delirium tremens.—HAMMOND.

441 ℞ Bromide of Potassium, gr. xx.

Sig. As often as needed to allay the paroxysms of pertussis.

442 ℞ Musk, gr. x.

Sig. At once.

In hiccough.

443 ℞ Solution of Lime-Water, f ʒ j.

Milk, f ʒ iiij.

Laudanum, gtt. viij. M.

Sig. Take this every four hours.

In irritability of the stomach.

444 ℞ Ammoniated Tinct. of Valerian, ʒ ij.

Sig. One drachm every four hours.

In nervous prostration from drinking whisky.

445 ℞ Bromide of Potassium, gr. v.

Sig. Twice a day.

In night screaming, and somnambulism of children.

446 ℞ Bromide of Potassium, gr. x.

Sig. At bedtime.

In sleeplessness.

447 ℞ Sweet Spirit of Nitre, f ʒ j.

Hoffmann's Anodyne,

Aromatic Ammoniated Alcohol, āā
f ʒ ij.

Mint-Water, f ʒ vj. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every three or four hours.

In pleuritis.—Dr. BELL.

448 ℞ Tincture of Tolu,

Tincture of Snakeroot,

Sweet Spirit of Nitre,

Paregoric, āā f ʒ j. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every two or three hours.

In cough of pleuritis.—Dr. BELL.

- 449 $\mathcal{R}$ Extract of Belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Quinia, gr. $\mathfrak{v}$.
 Sulphate of Zinc, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Take three times a day, gradually increasing the zinc until three or four grains per day are given.—Dr. BELL.

- 450 $\mathcal{R}$ Atropia, gr. 1-120th.

Sig. Inject hypodermically, and repeat if necessary.

In asthma.—YANDELL.

- 451 $\mathcal{R}$ Valerianate of Quinia, gr. xij.
 Powdered Tragacanth, gr. $\mathfrak{vj}$.
 Water, q.s. $\mathcal{M}$.

Make eight pills.

Sig. One every hour.

In hemicrania.

- 452 $\mathcal{R}$ Hyoscyamin, gr. 1-20th.

Sig. On sugar as often as needed.

To allay troublesome cough.

453 ℞ Camphor, gr. v.

Sig. Every half-hour in hysteria.

454 ℞ Mono-bromide of Camphor, gr. v.

Sig. Three times a day.

To produce sleep, and quiet the nervous system.

455 ℞ Squire's Extract of Indian Hemp,
 gr. ss.

Bromide of Potassium, gr. xxx. M.

Sig. Three times a day.

In acute mania.



STIMULANTS.

456 ℞ Powdered Cantharides, gr. xvij.

Powdered Opium,

Powdered Camphor, āā gr. xxxvj.

Confection of Roses, q.s. M.

Make thirty-six pills.

Sig. One every night on going to bed.

In impotency from general debility.

- 457 ℞ Creasote, ℥iij.
Powd. Hyoscyamus Leaves, gr. xij.
Aromatic Confection, q.s. M.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One pill three times a day.

Used to allay morning sickness in pregnancy.—
PITSCHAFT.

- 458 ℞ Carbonate of Ammonia, 3 j.
Sugar,
Powdered Acacia, āā ʒ iss.
Mint-Water, f ʒ iv. M. ʒ

Sig. Table-spoonful every two hours.

“As carbonate of ammonia sustains the action of the heart without stimulating the brain, it is resorted to whenever the vital powers begin to fail, in diseases of nearly every type.”

As a preventive of the formation of heart-clot in pneumonitis, there can be no better mode of administering the carbonate of ammonia.

- 459 ℞ Carbonate of Ammonia, ʒ ij.
Dilute Prussic Acid, ℥ xx.
Comp. Tinct. Cardamom, f ʒ vj.
Infusion of Orange-peel, f ʒ viij.

Sig. Put two table-spoonfuls into a third of a tumbler of water; add a table-spoonful of fresh lemon-juice, and drink while foaming, three or four times a day.

In acidity of stomach with depression.—TANNER.

- 460 ℞ Oil of Valerian, gtt. iij.
Carbonate of Ammonia, gr. x.
Cinnamon Water, f ʒ iss.
Syrup, f ʒ iss. M.

Sig. One half of this every four hours.

Nervous headache and depression of spirits.

- 461 ℞ Powdered Ginger, gr. xv.
Carbonate of Ammonia, gr. viij.
Tinct. Cinnamon, f ʒ ij.
Water, ʒ iss. M.

Sig. Take at once.

In gout or cramp of stomach.

- 462 ℞ Camphor, ʒ ij.
 Pure Chloroform, ʒ j.
 White of one Egg.
 Water, f ʒ iv. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful as often as needed.

An effective stimulant.

- 463 ℞ Camphor, ʒ ss.
 Ether, f ʒ j. M.

Sig. Take ten drops every twenty minutes.

In cholera morbus and cholera.

“I have found nothing so effectual in giving relief to the nausea and vomiting of the early stages of Cholera, as small doses of this solution frequently repeated.”—JOHN EBERLE.

WINE WHEY.

- 464 ℞ Boiling Cow's Milk, O. ss.
 Sherry Wine, f ʒ iv.

Mix, filter, and add

Sugar, ʒ j. M.

Sig. From four ounces to one pint during the day.

- 465 ℞ White of one Egg.
 Oil of Cinnamon, gtt. x.

Beat together and add

Sherry Wine,
Cinnamon Water, āā f ̄ iss.
Sugar, 3 j.
Distilled Water, f ̄ j. M.

Sig. A wine-glassful at short intervals.

In the convalescence of low fevers.

EGG-NOGG.

- 466 ℞ One Fresh Egg.
 White Sugar, 3 ij.

Beat well together and add

Sherry Wine, f ̄ ss.
Water, f ̄ j. M.

Brandy or whisky can be used instead of wine, owing to taste of the patient.

MILK-PUNCH.

- 467 ℞ Brandy, f ̄ ij.
 Milk, f ̄ iv.
 Sugar, ̄ ss. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful every hour.

In low fevers.

468 $\mathcal{R}$ Muriate of Ammonia, $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

 Sig. Take thirty grains every three hours in water.

Recommended in bronchitis.

469 $\mathcal{R}$ Camphor, $\mathfrak{z}$ iij.
 Chloroform, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j. M.

 Sig. Ten or twenty drops as often as needed.

As a stimulant in cholera.

470 $\mathcal{R}$ Tinct. of Cantharides, gr. j.

 Make a pill and take twice a day.

In incontinence of urine.

471 $\mathcal{R}$ Strychnia, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.

 Sig. Take this three times a day.

In incontinence of urine.

472 $\mathcal{R}$ Water of Ammonia, gtt. xxx.

 Sig. Dilute with water and take every half-hour for three hours.

In snake-bite.

- 473 ℞ Extract of Nux Vomica, gr. xxx.
 Phosphide of Zinc, gr. iij. M.

Make thirty pills.

Sig. One three times a day.

An aphrodisiac.



TONICS.

- 474 ℞ Quinine, gr. xx.
 Aromatic Sulph. Acid, ℥ xv.

Drop the acid into the quinine on a tile or slab, and triturate it with a bone spatula until it assumes a pillular consistence; then divide rapidly into the required number of pills.

Make six pills.

- 475 ℞ Quinine, gr. xx.
 Dilute Sulph. Acid, ℥ xx.
 Sugar, 3 ij.
 Cinnamon Water, f ʒ iiss. M.

A tea-spoonful for a dose every hour.

During the apyrexia of intermittents.

- 476 ℞ Quinine, gr. xvj.
 Syrup Ginger, f ̄ ij. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful every hour.

During the apyrexia of intermittents.

- 477 ℞ Sulph. Cinchonia, gr. xxxij.
 Tinct. Chloride of Iron, f ̄ ss.
 Water, f ̄ iiiss. M.

Sig. A teaspoonful every three hours in sweetened water.—G. MARTIN.

SOLUTION OF QUININE FOR HYPODERMIC INJECTION.

- 478 ℞ Quinine, 3 j.
 Dilute Sulph. Acid, f ̄ ss.
 Distilled Water, f ̄ viiss. M.

Thirty minims of this solution, containing $3\frac{3}{4}$ grains, injected beneath the skin, will give the effect of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains by the mouth, and may be repeated as required without danger from nausea.

- 479 ℞ Iron by Hydrogen, ʒ ss.
 Sugar, ʒ j. M.

Make twelve powders.

Sig. One three times a day in syrup or molasses.

Much used in anæmia and chlorosis.

- 480 ℞ Subnit. Bismuth, ʒ ss.
 Sugar, ʒ j. M.

Make ten powders.

Sig. One three times a day.

Used in gastrodynia, chronic vomiting, and chronic diarrhæa.—RECAMIER.

- 481 ℞ Citrate of Iron and Quinine, ʒ ss.
 Powdered Acacia, gr. x.
 Strained Honey, q.s. M.

Make twenty pills.

Sig. Take one pill every four hours.

This preparation is much employed in hemicrania, chlorosis, and anæmia.

- 482 $\mathcal{R}$ Strychnia, gr. j.
 Iron by Hydrogen, gr. xxx.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth, q.s. M.

Make thirty pills.

Sig. One pill three times daily.

Useful in chlorosis and dyspepsia.

- 483 $\mathcal{R}$ Quinine, gr. xij.
 Sulph. Iron, gr. xxiv.
 Powdered Opium, gr. iij.
 Syrup, q.s. M.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One pill three times a day.

In chlorosis and anæmia.—KIRKBY.

- 484 $\mathcal{R}$ Nitrate of Silver, gr. iv.
 Oatmeal, gr. iv.
 Syrup, q.s. M.

Make twelve pills.

Sig. One pill every three hours.

*Given in epilepsy, gastrodynia, chronic gastritis,
and obstinate vomiting.*

- 485 ℞ Lactate of Zinc, gr. xxx.
 Syrup Acacia, q.s. M.

Make twenty pills.

Sig. One pill three times daily.

Lactate of zinc is particularly recommended in epilepsy.—HERPIN.

- 486 ℞ Arsenious Acid, gr. j.
 Podophyllin, gr. iij.
 Ext. Nux Vomica, gr. xv.
 Iron by Hydrogen, gr. xlv.
 Oil of Cloves, gtt. x.
 Syrup of Acacia, q.s. M.

Make thirty pills.

Sig. Take one pill after each meal.

In anæmia, with hepatic torpor and asthenia.

- 487 ℞ Tartrate of Iron and Potassa, gr. xvj.
 Cinnamon Water, f ̄j.

Dissolve and add

Syrup, f ̄j.

Fowler's Solution, ℥ xxxij. M.

Sig. One tea-spoonful three times a day, for a child one or two years of age.

Used in eczema infantile and other skin-diseases of early life.—ERASMUS WILSON.

- 488 R Pyrophosphate of Iron, 3 j.
 Syrup,
 Cinnamon Water, aa f $\frac{z}{3}$ ij. M.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful an hour after each meal.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN.

- 489 R Pepsin, 3 iss.
 Water, f 3 viiss.
 Sherry Wine, f 3 xiiss.
 Alcohol, f 3 iiij.
 Sugar, $\frac{z}{3}$ j. M.

Sig. One table-spoonful, containing fifteen grains of pepsin, is given immediately after each meal.

In indigestion.—MIALHE.

- 490 R Laudanum, gtt. xx.
 Chloroform, gtt. l. to lxxx. M.

Sig. Dilute with water and take at once just before the expected recurrence of the chill.

In intermittent fever.

- 491 ℞ Quinia, gr. xv.
 Sulphate of Zinc, gr. iv. M.

Sig. At once.

In obstinate intermittent fever.

- 492 ℞ Fowler's Solution, gtt. x.

Sig. Three times a day.

Use this every other day, alternating with quinine.

In obstinate intermittent fever.

- 493 ℞ Powdered Cinchona, $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.
 Powdered Snakeroot, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Carbonate of Soda, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. M.

Make into six powders.

Sig. Two powders a day.

In intermittent fever.

S T I M U L A N T T O N I C .

- 494 ℞ Sulphate of Quinia, ʒ j.
 Sulphate of Iron, ʒ iij.
 Sulphate of Zinc, ʒ j.
 Water, f ʒ iv. M.

Make a solution and add

Tinct. of Valerian, f ʒ ij.

Sig. One tea-spoonful before each meal.

T O N I C M I X T U R E .

- 495 ℞ Sulphate of Iron, ʒ j.
 Sulphate of Copper, gr. xx.
 Strychnia, gr. x.
 Glycerine, O. j. M.

And add

Sulphuric Acid, f ʒ j.

Sig. From one half to one tea-spoonful three times a day.

Alternating every other day with

Fowler's Solution, gtt. x.

Two or three times a day.

In intermittent fever.

COLLYRIA.

- 496 ℞ Sugar,
 Oxide of Zinc, āā ʒ ij. M.

Pulverize together.

Sig. A quill with the end off is filled with a small quantity of this powder, and gently blown into the eye.—M. RECAMIER.

- 497 ℞ Nitrate of Silver, gr. ij.
 Nitrate of Atropia, gr. j.
 Distilled Water, f ʒ j. M.

Sig. The eye to be bathed with a small quantity of this liquid.

In atonic ulceration of the cornea.

—T. G. MORTON.

- 498 ℞ Tincture of Iodine, gtt. xxx.
 Laudanum, gtt. xxxvj.
 Pure Water, f ʒ iv. M.

Sig. An eye-wash.

In scrofulous sore eyes.

- 499 ℞ Chlorinated Lime, 3 j. to iv.
 Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Apply in the purulent ophthalmia of children.

- 500 ℞ Tincture of Iodine, q.s.

Sig. Paint around eyes.

In common sore eyes.

If this does not cure them, a weak solution of same can be used in the eye.

- 501 ℞ Nitrate of Silver, gr. j. to iij.
 Water, f 3 j. M.

Sig. Apply to inflamed eye by atomizer.



INJECTIONS FOR THE EAR.

- 502 ℞ Camphor, ʒ iv.
 Oil of Cajeput, f 3 vij.
 Oil of Sweet Almonds, f 3 xv. M.

Sig. A few drops to be put into the ear, in cases of dullness of hearing from hardened wax, or dryness of the mucous membrane.—RADIUS.

- 503 ℞ Solution of Subacetate of Lead, f ʒ j.
 Rose-Water, f ʒ j. M.

Sig. This to be dropped into the ear until the meatus is full, and allowed to remain for a few minutes.

In otorrhæa.—WILDE.

- 504 ℞ Sulphate of Cadmium, gr. viij.
 Water, f ʒ j. M.

Sig. As above.

In otorrhæa.—LINCKE.

- 505 ℞ Ether, (dilute,) q.s.

Sig. Drop a few drops into the ear.

In ear-ache.

- 506 ℞ Nitrate of Silver, gr. x.
 Water, f ʒ iv. M.

Inject into ear, gradually increasing the strength of the solution until thirty grains of the caustic are used to the four ounces of water.

In puriform discharge from ear.

NASAL INJECTIONS.

507 ℞ Permanganate of Potassa, gr. xvj.
Pure Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Use three or four times daily, about two or three table-spoonfuls at a time, by the nasal douche, as follows :

Take a bottle or other reservoir, having an aperture near its bottom, to which is attached a rubber tube, having at its extremity a plug capable of completely filling the nostril at the external opening. Put the medicated fluid into the bottle, the plug of the tube into the nostril, open the mouth wide and make forcible respiration through it. When the bottle is raised above the level of the head the liquid passes by gravitation into one nostril, filling the maxillary sinus upon that side, and not being able to pass into the pharynx, from closure of the posterior nares, is carried around the septum into the meatus of the other side and out at the other nostril.

To prevent the diversion of the fluid through the Eustachian tube into the internal ear, Prof. Hamilton remarks: "The patient must not swallow, or attempt to speak while using the douche, and he must stand with his head inclined neither to the right or left."

The following is a convenient and ready injection:

℞ Common Salt, ʒ j.
Tepid Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Use by nasal douche.

508 ℞ Permanganate of Potassa, gr. xvj.
Iodide of Zinc, ʒ ss.
Tinct. of Myrrh, f ʒ ij.
Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Use three or four times daily.

In offensive nasal discharges, and diseases of the sinuses in general.

509 ℞ Alum, ʒ iv.
Water, O. ss. M.

Sig. Douche.

In epistaxis.

510 ℞ Perchloride of Iron, ʒ iv.
Water, O. ss. M.

Sig. Douche.

In epistaxis and catarrh.

- 511 ℞ Carbolic Acid, ʒ j.
 Sweet Oil, ʒ ij. M.

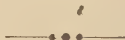
Sig. Inject into nose.

In offensive discharges from nose.

- 512 ℞ Glycerine, f ʒ j.
 Sulphate of Zinc, gr. viij. to x. M.

Sig. As an injection.

In coryza.



URETHRAL INJECTIONS.

- 513 ℞ Ext. Opium, ʒ j.
 Glycerine, f ʒ j.
 Water, f ʒ ij. M.

Sig. After each passage of urine.

This affords great relief to the local pain and uneasiness, and causes a diminution of the discharge in gonorrhœa.—BUMSTEAD.

- 514 ℞ Nitrate of Silver, gr. iij.
 Rose-Water, f ℥ j. M.

Inject this two or three times a day.

In gonorrhœa.

- 515 ℞ Sulphate of Zinc, gr. x.
 Powdered Acacia, 3 ij.
 Laudanum, f 3 j.
 Distilled Water, f ℥ viij. M.

Sig. Inject.

Virulent gonorrhœa.

- 516 ℞ Sulphate of Zinc,
 Acetate of Lead, āā gr. xx.
 Rose-Water, f ℥ iv. M.

Sig. Shake the bottle before using.

Inject in gonorrhœa.—RICORD.

- 517 ℞ Chloride of Zinc, gr. j.
 Water, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j. M.

Sig. Inject.

This has been used in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, with much success in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

Mr. WEEDEN COOKE recommends the simultaneous employment of the alkaline carbonates internally.

- 518 ℞ Solution of Subsulphate of Iron,
 f 3 ss.
 Water, f $\frac{z}{3}$ vj. M.

Sig. Inject.

Recommended in gleet.—BUMSTEAD.

- 519 ℞ Iodide of Iron, 3 ss.
 Water, f $\frac{z}{3}$ viij. M.

Sig. Inject.

In blenorrhœa.—RICORD.

- 520 ℞ Tannic Acid, gr. xxxij.
 Distilled Water, f $\frac{z}{3}$ viij.

Employed as a wash to chronic ulcers, and as an injection in obstinate blenorrhœa.—BERAL, in Dunglison's *New Remedies*.

- 521 ℞ Laudanum, gtt. xx.
 Mucilage, q.s. M.

Sig. Inject into urethra every three or four hours until relieved.

In irritation of urethra from cantharides.

- 522 ℞ Borate of Soda, $\bar{\text{z}}$ j.
 Glycerine, f $\bar{\text{z}}$ ij.
 Water, f $\bar{\text{z}}$ j. M.

Sig. Add warm water until the whole is lukewarm, and inject gently into bladder.

In cystitis.



VAGINAL INJECTIONS.

- 523 ℞ Permanganate of Potassa, gr. xx.
 Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Inject.

Used in cancer of the womb, for its alterant and deodorant effects; also, in fetid lochial discharge in puerperal fever, a small quantity being injected several times a day.—D. F. GIRWOOD.

- 524 $\mathcal{R}$ Creasote, $\mathfrak{m}$ xij.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth, $\frac{2}{3}$ ij.
 Warm Water, f $\frac{2}{3}$ xiv. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Inject.

Recommended for the removal of the fetid and vitiated secretions from the maternal passages in puerperal fever. Warm water is thrown up to wash out the vagina, and the injection is then used. It is employed in the same manner for cancer of the womb.—MACKENZIE.

- 525 $\mathcal{R}$ Solution of Chlorinate of Soda, f $\frac{2}{3}$ j.
 Water, f $\frac{2}{3}$ x. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Inject.

As a vaginal wash in cases of infection produced by the decomposition of a retained placenta.—
TROUSSEAU.

- 526 $\mathcal{R}$ Alum, 3 ij.
 Water, O. ij. $\mathcal{M}$.

Sig. Inject several times a day.

In fetid discharge from the vagina, leucorrhœa.

ENEMATA.

- 527 R Common Salt, one table-spoonful.
 Lard,
 Sweet Oil,
 Molasses, āā two table-spoonfuls.
 Warm Water, one pint. M.

Sig. Inject.

As a laxative.

- 528 R Persulphate of Iron, q.s.

Sig. Dilute with cold water and inject into rectum.

In hemorrhage from the rectum and colon.

- 529 R Turpentine, f $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
 Yellow of one Egg.
 Water, O. ss. M.

Sig. Inject.

To relieve flatus in colon.

530 ℞ Salt, $\frac{z}{3}$ j.
 Water, O. j. M.

Sig. Two table-spoonfuls of this, with thirty drops of laudanum, in a sufficient quantity of mucilage, to be injected after each discharge.

To arrest the diarrhœa in typhoid fever.

INDEX.

A

- Abbreviations, Table of, 17
Abortion, 218
Acid, Carbolic, Poisoning by, 59
Acid, Hydrocyanic, Poisoning by, 46
Acid, Muriatic, Poisoning by, 59
Acid, Nitric, Poisoning by, 59
Acid, Oxalic, Poisoning by, 58
Acid, Sulphuric, Poisoning by, 58
Acne, 197, 231
Aconite, Poisoning by, 41
Alcohol, Poisoning by, 44
Albuminuria of Pregnancy, 169
Alkalies, Corrosive, Poisoning by, 60
Alopecia, 223
Alteratives, 105
Alum, Poisoning by, 109
Amenorrhœa, 180, 181, 182
Ammonia, Poisoning by, 61
Anæmia, 251, 252, 253
Antacids, 129
Antaphrodisiac, 108
Antemetics, 133
Anthelmintics, 137
Antilithics, 141
Antimony, Poisoning by, 56
Antiseptics, 207
Antispasmodics, 143
Aphonia, 204, 205
Aphrodisiacs. *See Impotence*

Apoplexy, 83

Arsenic, Poisoning by, 52

Arteries, Ligation of, 63, 77

Ascarides, 139, 140

Asphyxia, 208

Asthma, 120, 186, 206, 207, 209, 211, 218, 242

Astringents, 146

B

Baryta, Poisoning by, 58

Becquerel's Pill, 157

Belladonna, Poisoning by, 40

Bibron's Antidote, 107

Bichloride of Mercury, Poisoning by, 53

Binoxalate of Potash, Poisoning by, 60

Bladder, Diseases of, 118, 141, 142, 168, 265

Bleeding, 84

Blenorrhœa, 264

Blisters, 192

Body, Normal Temperature of, 16

Bone Felon, 233

Bowel Complaints of Children, 112

Brain, Affections of, 109, 110, 124, 127, 128

Breath, Offensive, 226

Bronchitis, 129, 183, 186, 205, 206, 207, 248

Bronchorrhœa, 207

Bruises, 218, 222, 238

Burns and Scalds, 84, 197, 198, 219, 220, 233

C

Calabar Bean, Poisoning by, 47

Camphor, Poisoning by, 44

Cancer, 198, 202

Cantharides, Poisoning by, 49

Carbolic Acid, Poisoning by, 59

Cardialgia, 129

Catalepsy, 105

- Cathartics, 154
- Chalk Mixture, 149
- Chancres, 197, 202
- Chapped Surfaces, 195, 223, 229
- Characters, Differential, of Variola, Scarlatina, Rubeola, and Roseola, 103, 104
- Chloral, Poisoning by, 45
- Chloroform, Poisoning by, 45
- Chlorosis, 111, 120, 251, 252
- Cholera, 150, 154, 211, 214, 246, 248
- Cholera Mixture, 150
- Cholera Morbus, 149, and same as Cholera
- Chorea, 110, 111, 120
- Colic, 112, 144, 211, 214, 245
- Colica Pictonum, 144, 145, 210
- Colchicum, Poisoning by, 51
- Collyria, 257
- Conjunctivitis, Granular, 199, 215
- Constipation, 112, 126, 127, 158, 162, 182
- Convalescence of low Fevers, 247
- Copper, Poisoning by, 54
- Cornea, Ulceration of, 257
- Corrosive Alkalies, Poisoning by, 60
- Corrosive Sublimate, Poisoning by, 53
- Croton Oil, Poisoning by, 51
- Croup, 179, 207, 209
- Cystitis *See Bladder, Diseases of*

D

- Deadly Nightshade. *See Belladonna*
- Delirium Tremens, 208, 240
- Diarrhœa, 119, 120, 129, 130, 131, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 251
- Diaphoretics, 162
- Digitalis, Poisoning by, 42
- Dietetic Preparations, 171
- Diuretics, 165

Diuretic Drops, 168
Diphtheria, 195, 207, 227
Dislocations, 89, 94
Doses of Medicines, 18, 37
Dropsy, 118, 161, 165, 166, 167
Drowning, 80
Drunkenness, 112
Dysentery, 148, 152, 154
Dyspepsia, 119, 120, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 252, 254

E

Ear-Ache, 259
Ear, Diseases of. *See Otorrhœa*
Eczema, 107, 110, 198, 223, 253
Egg-Nogg, 247
Emetics, 177
Emmenagogues, 180
Enemata, 267
Epilepsy, 83, 105, 110, 252, 253
Epistaxis, 78, 195, 261
Erections, painful nocturnal, 210
Erysipelas 119, 199, 224
Escharotics, 190
Ether, Poisoning by, 45
Expectorants, 183
Eyes, Diseases of, 257, 258, and *see Conjunctivitis*

F

Falling of the Hair. *See Alopecia*
Feet, Offensive, 198
Fever, Intermittent, 118, 249, 250, 254, 255, 256
Fever, Remittent, 179
Fever, Typhoid, Hemorrhage in, 153
Fever, Typhoid, Diarrhœa in, 268
Fever, Puerperal, 265, 266
Flatulence, 130, 237, 267
Foxglove. *See Digitalis*
Frequency of Heart's Action, 16

G

Gangrene, 151
 Gargles, 224
 Gastritis, 240, 252
 Gastric Fever, Infantile, 163
 Gastrodynia, 214, 251, 252
 Gastro Enteritis, 119, 240
 Glands, Enlarged, 238
 Gleet, 166, 264
 Gonorrhœa, 128, 165, 169, 170, 262, 263, 264
 Gout, 122, 127, 142, 157, 160, 245

H

Hairs, to remove, 232
 Hæmaturia, 154
 Hæmoptysis, 147, 153, 207
 Heart, Normal Frequency of Action of, 16
 Headache, 115, 245
 Heartburn, 132
 Hemlock, Poisoning by, 40
 Hemicrania, 242, 251
 Hemorrhage, Arterial, Pulmonary, from Stomach, Post Partum, from Nose, &c., 78, 80, 147, 151, 153, 205, 209, 267
 Hemorrhoids, 199
 Hepatitis, 195
 Hernia, 87, 89
 Herpes, 221, 222, 223
 Henbane. *See Hyoscyamus*
 Hiccough, 240
 Hindoo Ointment, 233
 Hydrocephalus, 116
 Hydrocyanic Acid, Poisoning by, 46
 Hydrophobia, 85
 Hyoscyamus, Poisoning by, 41
 Hysteria, 143, 212, 243

I

Impacted Fæces, 161, 162, 210
 Impotence, 108, 243, 249
 Incontinence of Urine, 211, 232, 248
 Inhalations, 204
 Injections for Ear. *See Otorrhœa*
 Injections for Nose, 260
 Injections for Urethra, 262
 Injections for Vagina, 265
 Intermittent Fever. *See Fevers*
 Iritis, 125
 Itch, 193, 196, 221, 222, 231

J

Jamestown Weed, Poisoning by. *See Stramonium*
 Jaundice, 114, 119

L

Laryngotomy, 81
 Laryngitis, 153, 206
 Laudanum, Dose for different Ages, 212
 Laxatives, 143, 158, 160, 267
 Lead, Poisoning by, 55
 Lead Colic. *See Colica Pictonum*
 Leucorrhœa, 166, 266
 Ligation of Arteries, 63, 77
 Lightning, Injuries from, 83
 Lime-Water, 132, 224
 Liniments and Lotions, 219
 Liver, Derangement of, 156, 253
 Lobelia, Poisoning from, 43
 Locomotor Ataxia, 121
 Lumbago, 234
 Lungs, Gangrene of, 207
 Lupus, 106

M

- Magendie's Solution, 218
Mania, 219, 243
Measles. *See Rubeola*
Measures, 13, 14
Medicines, Rules for prescribing, 14, 15, 16
Medicines, Doses of, 18, 37
Meningitis, 125
Menorrhagia, 146
Milk, to arrest Secretion of, 203
Milk Punch, 247
Monsel's Solution, 151
Mouth, Affections of. *See Salivation*
Mushrooms, Poisoning from, 44
Muriatic Acid, Poisoning from, 59

N

- Nævi Materni, 191
Narcotics, 210
Nasal Douche, 260
Nausea, 124, 130, 133, 134, 135, 136, 237, 251, 252
Nephritis, 168
Nervous Prostration, 240
Neutral Mixture, 164
Neuralgia, 111, 115, 117, 125, 126, 194, 202, 203, 215, 216, 217, 239
Night-Sweats, 116, 125, 147, 151, 205, 206, 207, 208
Nipples, 194, 231
Nitrate of Potash, Poisoning from, 60
Nitrate of Silver, Poisoning from, 57
Nitric Acid, Poisoning from, 59
Nocturnal Erections, 210
Nose, Diseases of, 203, 261, 262
Nux Vomica, Poisoning from, 48

O

- Offensive Feet, 198
Oil of Savine, Poisoning from, 50

Ointments, 229

Opium, Poisoning from, 38, 39

Ophthalmia, 257, 258

Otorrhœa, 258, 259, 261

Oxalic Acid, Poisoning from, 58

P

Pain, to alleviate, 215

Paralysis, 128, 199, 211, 213

Pharyngitis, 205, 224, 225

Pectoral Lozenges, 184

Pectoral Syrup, Jackson's, 185

Pertussis, 113, 114, 183, 185, 206, 240

Phosphorus, Poisoning by, 57

Phthisis, 205, 206, 207, 208

Phthisis, Diarrhœa of, 146

Phthisis, Night-Sweats of, 116, 125, 147, 151, 206, 207, 208

Pleuritis, 241

Pleurodynia, 117, 202

Pneumonitis, 244

Poisons and Antidotes, 38, 62

Poison Oak, Eruption of, 233

Poultices, 235

Post-Mortem Wounds, 86

Purgative Soda-Water, 161

Pregnancy, Headache of, 115

Pregnancy, Weakness of, 117

Pregnancy, Flatulence of, 117

Pregnancy, Nausea of, 133, 134, 135, 136, 213, 244

Pruritus, 194, 196, 200, 203, 224

Prussic Acid, 46

Q

Quinine, hypodermic Injection of, 250

R

Rheumatism, 117, 121, 122, 127, 157, 160, 164, 200, 201, 217, 218, 222

Ringworm, 200
 Roseola, 103
 Rubefacients, 237
 Rubeola, 103, 114, 121
 Rules for Prescribing Medicines, 14, 15, 16

S

Salivation, 122, 225, 226, 227, 228
 Saltpetre, Poisoning by, 60
 Salts of Baryta, Poisoning by, 58
 Salts of Soda, Poisoning by, 61
 Savine, Oil of, Poisoning by, 50
 Scarlatina, 103, 124, 213, 227, 228
 Scalds and Burns. *See Burns*
 Sciatica, 125, 202
 Sclerosis, 126
 Sedatives, 239
 Seasickness, 136
 Seidlitz Powder, 155
 Skin, Diseases of, 106, 107, 111, 113, 123, 155, 220, 222, 223, 231, 232, 253
 Sleep, 210, 239, 241, 243
 Soda, Salts of, 61
 Somnambulism, 241
 Sore Eyes. *See Eyes and Ophthalmia*
 Sore Mouth. *See Salivation*
 Sore Throat. *See Pharyngitis*
 Spasm of Urethra, 210
 Spinal Cord, Diseases of, 126, 128
 Spermatorrhœa, 122
 Spleen, Diseases of, 123, 127
 Sprains, 218, 222, 238
 Snake-bites, 84, 85, 248
 Stimulants, 243
 Stomach, Acidity of, 133, 245
 Stomach, Irritability of. *See Gastritis*
 Stramonium, Poisoning by, 43

Strangury, 122, 123, 237
Strumous Diathesis, 105
Strychnia, Poisoning by, 48
Sunstroke, 82
Sulphur Bath, 200
Sulphuric Acid, Poisoning by, 58
Swellings, 230
Syphilis, 106, 110, 124, 164, 231

T

Tape-Worm, 137, 139
Tartarized Antimony, Poisoning by, 56
Tetanus, 144, 238
Tetter, 230
Tests, Urinary, 94, 103
Throat, Diseases of, 202, 225
Tic Douloureux, 215
Tinea Capitis, 221, 222
Tobacco, Poisoning by, 42
Tonics, 249
Tongue, Furred, 228
Tonsils, Diseases of, 202, 224, 227, 228
Toothache, 201, 216, 217, 226
Toxicology, 38, 62
Tracheotomy, 81

U

Ulcers, 191, 196, 197, 202, 219, 220, 221, 231, 233, 236,
264
Ulceration of Pharynx and Larynx, 205
Upas Tree, Poisoning by, 47
Uræmic Poisoning, 161, 162
Uric Acid Diathesis, 143
Urethra, Spasm of, 210
Urethra, Irritation of, 265
Urinary Tests, 94, 103
Uterus, Cancer of, 265, 266
Uvula, Relaxation of, 229

V

Variola, 103
Veratria, Poisoning by, 51
Venesection, 84
Vigilance, 143
Vienna Paste, 190

W

Warts, 196
Weights, 13, 14
Whooping Cough. *See Pertussis*
Wild Tobacco, Poisoning from. *See Lobelia*
Wine Whey, 246
Wolfsbane. *See Aconite*
Woorara, Poisoning by, 46
Wounds, 234

Y

Yeasty Vomiting, 136
Yew-Trees, Poisoning by, 44

Z

Zinc, Poisoning by, 57



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